## THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

*OFFICE,—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets Third Story.*

**TERMS:**

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; TwoDollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months. Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher

dvertisements inserted at OneDollar perSquar of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A libera allowance made to those who adver tise by the year.

**JOB PRINTING**

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.

## Drugs & Chemicals.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 ozs | Quinine | 125 " | Turkey Opium |
| 300 " | Salicir | 150 " | Yellow Barks |
| 500 " | Pipirine | 300 " | ditto Powd. |
| 200 " | Ext. Bark | 200 " | Blue Mass London |
| 100 lbs | Red Barks | | |
| 200 " | ditto Powd. | 500 " | Senna Ind. & Alex. |
| 300 " | Calomel Engl. | | |
| 500 " | Aloes Soc. | 200 " | Sarsa. Hond. |
| 350 " | Rhubarb Powd. | 100 " | Ipicac Powd. |
| 150 " | Jalap Powd. | 200 ozs | Benzoic Acid |
| 100 " | Quicksilver | 50 " | Morphia Sulp. & Acet. |

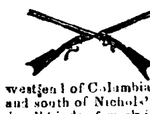
10 lbs Iodin

10 " Jodide Pottarsa

Just received and for sale very low by

H. B. REED.

**Gunsmithing, &c.**



J. C. CAMPBELL informs the public that he has commenced business on his own account, in the shop at the west end of Columbia street, near the basin, and south of Nichols' warehouse, where he will do all kinds of work in his line, either making or repairing. NEW RIFLES made to order in the latest improved style, and warranted equal to any in the United States. Any one wanting a good gun—one he can depend on to kill or hit the mark at any distance—is invited to call and try his work.

☞ *Locks repaired, Keys fitted, and all kinds of Jobbing done.*

Fort Wayne, Feb. 4, 1848, y31.

**Franklin Type Foundry.**

59 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

THE subscribers have taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by Robert Taylor, in the city of New York, where they are prepared to supply orders for news and fancy Type, Presses, Brass Rule, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a printing office. The type which are cast in new moulds from an entire new set of matrices, with deep counters are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold on accommodating terms. All the Type manufactured by us is HAND CAST. The attention of Stereotypers is particularly called to this type which is peculiarly adapted to their purpose—Composit on Rollers cast for printers. Mr. John A. T. Overend is still engaged in superintending the manufacturing department. Proprietors of newspapers who will buy five times as much type as their bills amount, may give the above three months insertion in their papers, and send a copy containing it to the subscribers.

WHITING & TAYLOR,

(Successors of Robert Taylor)

No. 59 Gold st., corner of Ann

CHARLES WHITING,

THEODORE TAYLOR, 3

**Land for sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, several valuable tracts of improved and wild lands, situated in Allen county Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this a favorable opportunity to procure farms.

THOS. HAMILTON.

**FOR SALE.**

THE Valuable Mill property belongin to Fairfield & Freeman 11 miles south of Fort Wayne. This property consists of a Flouring Mill with three run of stones, in good order—a first rate new Saw Mill, with a house attached to it to make shingles, lath, and put up other machinery. Also, a dwelling house, stables, a house for Country customers, and every convenience, and about 9 acres of land and another privilege on the East side of the River.—This stream affords a plenty of water at any season of the year, and its situation makes it the best mill property in the west.

Mr. Freeman's health is so poor he cannot attend to the business, and not being convenient for me to attend, as I live to far off, &c.—The payments will be easy, as I am not much in want of money. I should like to keep a shot in the locker. Persons wishing to purchase please call on the subscriber.

ASA FAIRFIELD.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 5, 1846. 6

SHAWLS.—A splendid assortment o Wool Stradilla, and Cashmere Shawls for saleby Oct 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & Co.

GLOVES & MITTENS—every kind. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

ZEPHYR HOODS, and Comforters, at E. D. BARTLETT & Co's

COLLINS' And Simmons' AXES for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL

IRON of all sorts and sizes for sale by S. & S. W. EDSALL.

WINDOW GLASS of all the largest sizes—22 by 24, 18 by 22, 16 by 20, 12 by 18 14 by 20, 12 by 16, &c. H. B. REED.

COTTON YARN.—Long skein of all numbers, for sale by BARNETT & NELSON. Oct. 23.

**More Light.**

JUST received 20 boxes Star and Mould Candles. S. & W. S. EDSAL

CREWELS.—Every shade and color; also variety of beautiful patterns for work. MRS. DYKES.

**Groceries.**

50 Bags Rio Coffee.
20 bbls N. O. Sugar.
400 lbs. Loaf "
500 " Crushed "
500 " Pulv'd "
10 Half Chests Fresh Teas.
Pepper, Spices, &c. &c:, for sale low
Oct. 15, 1847. HILL WILSON & Co

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and all kinds of VESTINGS, a good assortment for sale cheap by S. & W. L. EDSALL.

WHITE FISH.—26 bls. of White Fish, prime articlee just rec'd and for sale by HILL, WILSON & CO.

**Printer's Ink.**

H. B. REED has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of James superior *NEWS INK*, to which he invites the attention of Printers. It is warranted.

**Canal Certificate Lost.**

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the proper officer having charge of the Wabash & Erie Canal Lands east of Tippecanoe for a new certificate for the West half of the north east quarter, Section 11, Township 30, South of range 12 east, granted to me in April, 1845, said certificate, No. 4568, having been lost or destroyed.

ENRY DROVE.

Fort Wayne, March 1, 1848. p30w35.



# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 9—No. 9. FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, September 2, 1848. Whole No. 511.



**Notice.**

THE Firm of SAMUEL HANNA & SONS was dissolved in July last. This is to give notice to all concerned, that the notes and accounts due said firm, both in this county and Noble, have been put in the hands of Mr. WM. C. TAYLOR for collection, who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. Many persons owing have been repeatedly called on for payment, and so often neglected to pay, until I have become ashamed to ask them again; but I assure all persons indebted that unless their attention is immediately directed to the subject, they will find those claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 29th, 1847. tf—22.

**SPRING ARRIVAL At the Farmers' Depot.**

CHITTENDEN & ORFF are now receiving from New York a full and general assortment of

*New Spring & Summer Goods, Fancy Articles, &c.*

all of the latest styles, and best qualities, which they will sell at such prices as to maintain the wide-spread reputation of the Farmer's Depot as "The Cheap Store." The stock includes Barages, Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Ginghams; a splendid lot of Calicoes; Summer Shawls every variety—some of them very rich; Ribbons, Fans, Artificials, Trimmings of all kinds, and every thing else that a lady can wish, either for ornament or use.

For the Gentlemen, we have a grand assortment of Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Satinetts, Jeans, Summer Goods, splendid Satin and Summer Vestings, Ready Made Clothing, &c.

MUSLIN cheaper than ever; a good article of 4rd wide for *Sixpence a yard!!* first rate do. for eight cents!!! Every thing else proportionably low.

**Groceries.**

large stock of fine fresh Family Groceries, such as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Alspice, &c of the best quality and very low. Also, an assortment of QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.

June 3, 1848,

**NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.**

THE INVALID'S BEST FRIEND!

*SOVEREIGN REMEDY IN FEVER AND AGUE, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, &c.*

RUSSELLVILLE, Putnam Co., Ia. July 1, 1847.

DR. WRIGHT:—Some time since, your agent left me a supply of your Indian Vegetable Pills. I have found said Pills to be in great demand lately for the cure of Fever and Ague Mr. James Boyd has a son who has been laid up with Fever and Ague, and had tried various other remedies, all of which proved of no avail. He determined to buy your Indian Vegetable Pills, and by using one box, is now sound and well. Mr T. Spencer had a daughter, Mr. Hugh Groves, a son, and Mr. Charles Nichols and three of his family, were all down at the same time with fever and ague, and had also tried the various other remedies without effect. Your Indian Vegetable Pills soon restored them all to perfect health. I can assure you, from what I have seen, your Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on for a perfect cure of Fever and Ague.

Yours respectfully, JACOB DURHAM, P. M.

Also an acting Justice of the Peace.

This is to certify that I was entirely cured of the chills and fever of several months' standing, by the use of four doses of four pills each, of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, after taking medicine from a regular physician for some time, and have had no symptoms of it since, which has been about one year ago. J. W. SPENCER.

Texas, Champaign Co., Ohio.

This is to certify that I was cured of the chills and fever, by the use of one box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, after having had three attacks of it. DAVID BUSY.

Sugar Grove, Fairfield Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1846.

☞ FEVERS, like every other form of disease, are only an *effort of nature* to expel from the body something that is opposed to health—it is merely a struggle between the good and bad humors for supremacy, and the commotion which ensues is called Fever. The usual symptoms of a Fever are heaviness, languor, anxiety, sighing, and yawning, with alternate fits of heat and cold. After which, the patient complains of pain in the head and back, thirst, difficulty of breathing, pain in the limbs, a sense of fulness about the region of the stomach, nausea and sickness, with sometimes a vomiting of bilious matter.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found peculiarly adapted to the cure of ALL KINDS OF FEVER, because they not only thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors, but they open those excretory vessels which are empty into the bowels, and consequently the impurity contained in the circulation which is the cause of all disordered motions of the blood called Fevers, is thrown into the bowels from whence it is carried off by the regular alvine discharges.

In using WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS for Fevers, the only care necessary is, to have the medicine operate copiously by the bowels. If the symptoms are urgent, from four to eight Pills should be taken, night and morning, until the fever has subsided—after which, smaller doses, once in twenty-four hours, will be sufficient to restore the body to a state of sound health.

*Agents in Allen County.*—Turk, Robinson, & Co., Fort Wayne. A. B. Miller, New Haven. J. B. Hanna, Hunter town.

*LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!*

Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outer appearance, the original article. The safest course is to purchase from the agents only one or more of whom will be found in every town or county in the State.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont-st., Boston. 8ly.

**SADDLERY,**

At Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Cincinnati with a large stock of LEATHER AND HARDWARE, which he is now manufacturing into *Saddles Harness, Trunks, Saddle-bags, Carpet-bags, Bridles, Collars,* and every other article that belongs to his line of business, and will sell at wholesale or retail lower than can be bought in any of the eastern cities, and will warrant all work to be well done.

N. B.—Shop opposite Jones' Block, and one door west of J. Lillie's Hotel; don't forget the place, for I am determined not to be undersold by any person here or elsewhere.

SAMUEL H. SHOAFF.

Fort Wayne, May 27, 1848. y47.

**Fort Wayne Dye House.**

THE subscribers inform the public that they have opened a Dye house on Washington street, one door west of Calhoun street, where they are prepared to Dye every description of *Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods* on short notice. Being regular Dyers thoroughly acquainted with every branch of their business, having worked in some of the principal manufactories in Lowell, Charleston, &c.; as well as in Europe, they can warrant that every article committed to their care shall be done in a style to give entire satisfaction.

*Cloaks, Alapaca Silks, and DeLaine Dresses, Shawls, Parasols, Straw Bonnets, Hats, &c.*, colored or cleansed. COATS, PANTS, *Merino Shawls, Table Covers, &c.*, Dyed and well pressed, and warranted to keep their color, and not rub off. CARPETS cleaned from Oil and other spots. KRUGER & CO.

June 17, 1848. 3m50pd.


*From the Washington Union.*

## ANOTHER GUN SPIKED.

The whig press has been circulating an article from Prentiss' Louisville Journal, charging Gen. Cass with fraud in his connexion with a former land association. We had placed this matter in train of investigation. We had conversed with two of the partners in the company; both of them had ridiculed the charge, and vindicated the high character of Gen. Cass. They stated that Mr. Kercheval had been appointed general agent of the concern; that Gen. Cass himself had not been the depositary of its funds, and that most of the transactions in relation to the business had taken place whilst he was minister in France. If Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, had for one moment misconceived and censured the conduct of General Cass, he was afterwards satisfied upon the subject; and we bring the Nashua (N. H.) Gazette of the 3d instant to bear witness in favor of Gen. Cass:

"A MARE'S NEST.—The Louisville Journal has dug up the history of a land speculation which has been dead and buried for ten years, and in which Gen. Cass, Henry Hubbard, F. O. J. Smith, and others were engaged and given it to the public with a loud flourish of trumpets. The Journal professes to base a charge of fraud against Gen. Cass on the alleged ground that he, by his agent, cheated Mr. Hubbard and others in the transaction.—To nail this fabrication to the counter, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Hubbard is one of the warmest and most earnest friends of Mr. Cass's election to be found in New England; that he considers him in every respect qualified for and worthy of the Presidency; and that he is untiringly active in promoting his success."

We were about to prepare a short article for the Union when the following letter from Mr. Kercheval himself came to hand by yesterday morning's western mail. It dissipates another of the calumnies with which the country will be inundated from this time till the election:

*From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, August 3.*

ANOTHER "ROORBACK" LOCATED.—*A Federal Falsehood Nailed.*—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, the greatest *liar* in America, started the story that Gen. Cass robbed somebody once of $10,000 in a land speculation.—Of course such a slander was greedily seized by such billingsgate sheets as the Cleveland Herald and the Detroit Advertiser, and retailed as a gospel truth, those publishers *knowing* at the same time it was a most *infamous falsehood*.

Here is a statement which ought to make these federal editors blush, if, indeed, there is any shame left in their villainous composition.

Read! It is from the Detroit Advertiser, the very paper that published the falsehood of which it is a blistering refutation:

SPRINGWELLS, July 31, 1848.

*To the Editor of the Detroit Advertiser:*

SIR: I herewith hand you a copy of a communication, addressed by me to the editor of the Louisville Journal, in reply to an editorial article in that paper of the 20th inst., and which is republished in your paper of this morning. You will, I hope, do me the justice, as the agent of the association, to publish it.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
B. B. KERCHEVAL,

DETROIT, July 29, 1848.

*To the Editor of the Louisville Journal:*

SIR: Your paper of the 20th inst. has just been put into my hands, with its editorial article headed "Financial operations of Lewis Cass."

As I was the agent of the Western Land Association, so called, whose operations are alluded to, it is an act of justice not less to Gen. Cass than to myself, that I should publicly expose the falsehood of the article, which I shall do by a very brief statement, not permitting myself to doubt but that regard for the truth will insure its admittance into your columns.

In 1836, an association was formed at Washington for the purchase and entry of western lands. Gen. Cass was one of the company, and, upon his recommendation, as he was a western man, and had known me from youth, I was appointed the agent for making the purchases and locations, and I gave bond in a very heavy penalty for the faithful performance of my duties. The Hon. Henry Hubbard was treasurer, and to him all the assessments were to be paid, except those of Gen. Cass, the funds for which being at Detroit, were to be paid to me directly, agreeably to the articles of association. They were so paid, and credited by me, and were charged to me upon the books of the treasurer, and accounted for on the settlement. From time to time, as other funds were required, they were remitted to me by the treasurer. It is not true that General Cass had the control of the whole business. He had no more to do with it than any other stockholder. The purchases were committed to my charge, and I received my authority and instructions from F. Markoe, jr., Esq., the corresponding secretary, and from the Hon. Henry Hubbard, the treasurer. Gen. Cass left the United States as Minister to France in October, 1836, and did not return till 1842, long after the dissolution of the association, and he never directed me in the execution of my duties, either before or after his departure.

I was responsible to the officers of the association, and, upon my earnest recommendation, its affairs were closed at Washington in October, 1837, at which time I was requested to appraise the property, which I did, and it was divided into forty-two shares, and assigned by lot, the lots being drawn by the Hon. W. S Fulton, of Arkansas, to each shareholder; and I have receipts in my possession showing the delivery of the deeds to all the parties except to the Hon. Daniel Webster, whose conveyance was delivered to W. R. Thomas, Esq., his attorney. This closed the business of the association under the articles of agreement. The property of each person, at his request, remained in my hands for sale till August, 1838, when the whole was surrendered up, and my responsibility ceased.

General Cass, as I have stated, was all this time in France, and he did not receive his proceeds of the purchases till after his return, and then in property at a loss of more than one-half of the amount paid, besides interest. That the whole operation was unfortunate for all concerned, no one regrets more than I do; but it will excite no surprise when the history of the purchases of land in the western country in 1836 and 1837 is recollected, together with the high prices given and the immense fall in the value of property which immediately afterwards took place. At any rate, I alone am responsible for the purchases, and I have yet to learn that there is the first allegation that I did not act in good faith. You say you are "authorized to make this statement by a member of the association, a gentleman who paid $16,000 into the hands of Gen. Cass or his agent, and who has never received anything in consideration of his money." I shall not stop to expose the dishonesty of a man who, in making such a charge to effect a political object, says he paid that amount to *General Cass or his agent*, when he must know perfectly well that I was the agent of the association, and not of any individual composing it. Does he mean by the disjunction here used, that he does not know to which of them he paid that large sum, or has he no voucher either to show for itself or to quicken his memory, or does he use General Cass's name when he knows he uses it falsely?

I do not know who your informant is; but whoever he may be, I know the statement to be false, and I challenge him to the proof of it.

I have already explained how the payments were made, and the books of the association and the accounts of the treasurer will confirm my assertion. If this man was a stockholder, and paid his money to the treasurer, he could not pay it to any one else; he had either sold out previous to the division, or he received his share at the time the division was made.

I renew my challenge to him. Let him show I ever received a dollar of his money, and did not account for it, and he shall be repaid with interest, as soon as the amount can be counted down. It will be difficult to make any man who knows General Cass believe that your informant has had a just demand against him for ten or twelve years for the sum of $10,000, without even asking him to pay it. He has not, indeed, evinced much shrewdness in his story; but he is certainly shrewd enough to know that such a debt is worth asking for, and, almost any body else would say, worth prosecution; such forbearance is, of itself, a rare merit.

What Gen. Cass's position as Secretary of War had to do with his interest in such a company, I am certainly at a loss to conjecture. Certainly the honorable men with whom he was associated would have spurned the idea of joining with him in a company, in order to take advantage of his official influence and position; and your informant but reveals a trait of character the more, in confessing, in fact, his participation in such motives.

But he need not fear any remorse of conscience. General Cass, as Secretary of War, had no more to do with the sale of the public lands than with the sale of land in the moon; nor did his official situation give him the least control over the subject. There is no law, no usage, no propriety, which prohibits any member of Congress or officer of the government from purchasing public lands, excepting those directly controlling the sale; and from the foundation of the system, there has never been any hesitation upon the subject.

The public land is sold in the respective districts where it is situated, and he who pays his money there has the right to any unsold tract. The only prohibition as to purchases is in respect to the register, who keeps the books, and receives the entries, and he can only make them "by application in writings to the surveyor general," and in that manner *he* even can buy all the land in his districts.

As to the receiver, the other officer charged with the sales, he is under no prohibition, and these officers have always purchased as much as they please.

I know nothing of any such letter as you state Governor Hubbard wrote, nor do I believe he did write such a one. He can speak for himself. All that I know is, that a letter in those terms could not be truly written by any one.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
B. B. KERCHEVAL.

The Detroit "Advertiser," from which we extract Mr. Kercheval's letter, is one of the bitterest and most malicious whig papers in the Union, and yet its editors have to acknowledge the integrity, &c., of Mr. Kercheval. At the time he was agent he was wealthy, and his circumstances are still good; but he lost much in 1836.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *July* 20, '48.

SIR: I see by the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, that the estimate for continuing the surveys of the public lands for the present fiscal year, (1849,) has been reduced from $115,000 to $65,000.

As this seems to have been the result of erroneous impressions, in the absence of necessary explanations as to its effects upon the public revenue, and settlement of the country, I address you this letter, in the hope that it may not yet be too late to make the desired amendment, before the passage of the bill through the Senate.

The quantity of land still remaining unsurveyed in the *land* States is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Illinois | 30,080 acres |
| In Missouri | 3,330,857 acres |
| In Alabama | 34,126 acres |
| In Mississippi | none |
| In Louisiana | 11,286,178 acres |
| In Michigan | 8,666,920 acres |
| In Arkansas | 1,251,715 acres |
| In Wisconsin | 21,932,772 acres |
| In Iowa | 19,392,131 acres |
| In Florida | 20,961,127 acres |
| Making a total of | 86,885,906 acres |

No appropriation has been asked for the States of Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, as the surveys in those States are either already finished, or approaching to completion, sufficient sums having been heretofore appropriated for that purpose, with the exception of several small items, which are inserted in the bill, for detached surveys, the correction of erroneous and defective surveys, and for retracing, &c. not exceeding in the whole $10,000.

The amount estimated in the Annual Report from this office, for the continuation of the ordinary surveys of the public lands for the present fiscal year, 1849, is $115,000. With this sum it is proposed to survey the following quantities of land, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Michigan | 1,336,320 acres. |
| In Missouri | 1,451,480 acres. |
| In Iowa | 1,612,800 acres. |
| In Wisconsin | 1,612,800 acres. |
| In Florida | 1,981,440 acres. |
| Making a total of | 7,994,840 |

This will require the entire expenditure of the $115,000 including the necessary and usual incidental expenses of the Surveyor General's Offices, and such retracing of former surveys, as errors are detected, and as may be considered absolutely necessary.

I respectfully suggest whether it is not the duty of the General Government to cause all the lands, without reserve, which lie within the limits of the organized States, to be surveyed as rapidly as possible, so that the settlements may be extended, if the States and people should desire it, to every portion of the country, within their respective limits. In other words, is it proper to retard the settlement and growth of these States by reserving from survey and sale, for indefinite periods of time, large districts of land, until the portions already surveyed are first sold and settled? Such a policy is not just to those States, nor do the best interests of the General Government require it.

I know it to be the most earnest desire of the President, as well as of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the whole of these lands should be surveyed and brought into the market as soon as possible; and such has been the policy of this Department since it has been placed under my control. Each State having jurisdiction over its entire limits, has a right to insist, as new counties are organized, that the lands in each shall be surveyed, so that every quarter section within such counties may be subject to sale and occupation. The surveys should not, therefore, be limited to particular portions of these States, while in other portions the settlements are retarded for want of them, and the more especially, as such a restrictive system also operates disadvantageously to the Union at large by diminishing its revenues—it being well known that by far the largest portion of the money which is now received into the Treasury from this source, is derived from the sales of the more recently surveyed lands, to those entitled to the right of pre-emption, in virtue of prior settlements upon them; and that in proportion as these surveys are restricted, will the receipts into the Treasury be diminished.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury of the monies to be received from the sales of the public lands for the fiscal year 1849, has also been based upon the supposed continuance of this judicious course of policy; and it is quite certain, that if the surveys are thus limited in quantity, as proposed by the House of Representatives, that this estimate cannot be realized, as the lands already surveyed, and now subject to private entry, may be located with "military warrants," while the pre-emptors who are settled on lands not yet offered for sale, are required to pay for the same in money; so that, as the quantity of fresh lands in the market, is reduced by this operation of curtailing the surveys; so in the like proportion will the receipts into the Treasury become *minus*, for the reasons already stated.

The quantities of land proposed to be surveyed in, and adjacent to the northern parts of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, and in the northern peninsula of Michigan, are also necessary to the closing of the geological surveys, in these regions of country, within the time contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as instructions have already been given to them, by his direction, to bring their labors in the field to a close during the ensuing autumn. It being indispensable, that the *linear* should precede the *geological* surveys, to enable the geologists to note upon the township plats, the lands supposed to contain minerals, as contradistinguished from those which are only desirable for agricultural purposes.

The reasons assigned for this reduction in the estimate from $115,000 to $65,000, and for a corresponding reduction of the public surveys, I think are altogether groundless, and that it will not be difficult to expose the fallacy. For it is not with lands, as with food and raiment, as has been contended, that there is a regular annual average demand for so much only, and that the sales consequently will be limited by that demand, however much the quantity may be increased, by bringing large supplies of newly surveyed lands into the market; or, in other words, that the old lands (if I may use the expression) sell as rapidly as the new, and that the sales cannot be increased by extending the surveys, while there is already so much surveyed land still remaining unsold in the country.

However sound or plausible this doctrine may be in regard to articles which are necessary to our existence and comfort, all experience proves that it is not applicable to the sales of the public lands, as I will endeavor to show by a few simple illustrations.

We received for instance, during the past fiscal year near half a million of dollars from the sales of the "Miami Reservations," (as they are called) in the State of Indiana.—Now, will any person contend that we would have received this half million from the sales of other lands, in other portions of the country, if these particular lands had not been brought into market? Certainly not. How then can the proposition be sustained, that there is a regular average demand for so much land only per annum, and that we cannot change the results by adding to the supply.—These were fresh choice lands, advantageously located, and the bringing of them into market, increased the *demand*, as well as the *supply*; and hence this very large addition to the sales for the past year. Such, also, was the case with the Wyandot lands, in the State of Ohio.

So it is in regard to the fresh, frontier lands, upon which those entitled for the most part, to the right of pre-emption, locate their settlements. This class of purchasers, as you know, frequently take up whole districts of country in advance of the surveys, make valuable improvements, erect churches & school houses, and when the land is surveyed and ready for market, they, as a general rule, are ready to pay for it. Now, can it be possible, that any one will seriously contend, that a much land will be sold, if these fresh lands are not surveyed as the settlements progress and the settlers upon them are prohibited in this way from becoming the purchasers from the Government? But independent of the interests of the Government, would such a course of policy be judicious towards this numerous class of settlers? They are the pioneers of the country—a hardy, enterprising and, I may add, necessary race of people, who smooth the way for those who are to succeed them; and shall we, by stopping the surveys and confining the sales chiefly to the lands already in market, set bounds to their settlements?

We might as well "stand by the Falls of the Niagara, and say to the waters, flow not," as to say to this adventurous class of our citizens, stay your career of enterprise until this Government, acting upon the principles of a rich land proprietor, desiring to make the most of his possessions, shall in its own good time, first dispose of its almost countless number of acres, which are already in the market. For their march is onward, and onward they will go, in spite of such remonstrances.

The demand, therefore, as I have demonstrated, is not limited to any particular average demand or quantity of land for the year, as has been contended, but dedends upon a variety of circumstances—such as the quality of the soil, locality as to climate, and commercial and other advantages, and may be increased or diminished in proportion as inducements are held out by the Government, for purchase and settlement. Some prefer timber lands, while others prefer prairie. Again, there are classes who select the rich alluvial lands upon our navigable water courses, and risk the health of their families for the sake of trade and commerce; while others again prefer the high table lands in their rear, though less productive, and more remote from navigation, because the country thereabouts may be considered more desirable in regard to health. Some prefer locations in one State and some in another, and not a few prefer the extreme frontier for the very wildness of the scenes around them.

What, then, is the duty of the Government under this variety of circumstances; for these are all her citizens, belong to the same great family, and her guardianship should extend alike to all? It is to survey all her lands which are susceptible of settlement, as rapidly as possible, and to bring them into market as fast as they are surveyed, so that all classes may be accommodated, and the income annually derived from this prolific source of our revenue continue undiminished.

Such has been the policy of our admirable land system, especially since the extra session of 1841, when it was provided by express enactment, that $150,000 should be appropriated annually "for completing the surveys of the public lands." This law is still in force, with this difference only, that by other provisions of the same law, the proceeds of the sales were to be distributed among the States, whereas, now, they go directly into the public Treasury.

With these remarks, I respectfully submit the question to yourself and to the Senate and House of Representatives, in the confident expectation that the amount asked for, will not, upon further and more due consideration, be withheld.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICH'D. M. YOUNG,
*Commissioner.*

Hon. SIDNEY BREESE,
*Chai'n. of the Com'te. of Public Lands, United States Senate.*

## The Toils of an Old Pioneer.

When General Cass was appointed Governor of Michigan, in addition to the duties of that responsible station, he was entrusted with another, equally, if not more important, that of Superintendent of the Indian Agencies within that territory, which embraced a vast extent of country not included within the present State limits.

In keeping the Indian tribes in subjection to the general government, and in superintending the Agencies, and looking after their interest, to the end that they might have no valid excuse for raising in arms against the frontier settlers, and to keep the agents of the British government from tampering with them, he had to traverse the lakes and the forests, far beyond regions where the white man dwelt, and in so doing General Cass incurred dangers and endured hardships which none but the brave spirit and the hardy frame of the Western Pioneer could endure.

To show the number of tribes placed by the Government in his charge, and for whose good conduct he was held responsible, we copy below a letter giving the names and numbers of the different tribes of Indians and the number of warriors they could bring into the field, for which we are indebted to a work lately published at Washington city.

| | No. Warriors. | No. Souls. |
|---|---|---|
| Wyandots of Ohio and Michigan | 660 | 2,500 |
| Shawnees of Ohio and Indiana | 120 | 600 |
| Senecas of Sandusky | 100 | 500 |
| Delawares of Indiana | 150 | 700 |
| Ottawas of Maumee | 80 | 400 |
| Ottawas of the peninsular of Michigan | 400 | 2,000 |
| Saganaws | 240 | 1,200 |
| Patawatomies of St. Joseph and Huron | 100 | 500 |
| Patawatomies of Chicago and Illinois at large | 400 | 2,000 |
| Chippewas of Lakes St. Clair and Huron, and the precincts of Michilimackinac | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior, and the region north of the Lake of the Woods, and the head of the Mississippi | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Menomonies of Green bay and Fox river | 600 | 3,000 |
| Winchagoes of Western Michigan, now Wisconsin | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Miamies, Weas, and Painkeshaws of the Wabash | 900 | 4,500 |
| Sioux and other bands from the west of Mississippi, and visiting and roving Indians | 600 | 3,000 |
| Total | 8,190 | 41,400 |

When General Cass first took charge of the Indians of the Northwest territory, the country was engaged in a war with England, and every effort was made by that Government to enlist the different tribes in their aid, and for this purpose they were furnished by English Agents with arms and ammunition—with money and presents, and a deep hatred was artfully instilled into their minds against the United States, by the enemy. From these facts, some idea may be had of the trials and troubles General Cass, in taking care of these tribes and keeping them on terms of amity with our Government.

As Superintendent of Indian Affairs, General Cass had another and delicate duty to perform, which was to purchase their lands from them, that the wilderness of the west might be, as it has become, fruitful fields and beautiful towns and cities.

In the performance of this delicate task, he either made, or assisted in making, seventeen different treaties, which ceded vast territories to the Government.

From the same work we give below, a list of the treaties thus concluded, with the dates when made.

| Names of Tribes. | Dates of Treaties. |
|---|---|
| Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Patawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas, | September 29, 1817. |
| Delawares, | October 3, 1818. |
| Miamies, | October 6, 1818. |
| Pottawatomies, | October 2, 1818. |
| Chippewas of Saganaw, | September 24, 1819. |
| Chippewas of Sault Ste, Marie, Lake Superior, | June 16, 1820. |
| Ottawas of L'Arbre Crocha, Lake Michigan, | July 6, 1820. |
| Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies of Illinois, | August 29, 1821. |
| Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Winebagoes, Menomonies, Potawatomies, | August 19, 1825. |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior and the region northwest, | August 5, 1826. |
| Miamies of the Wabash, | October 23, 1826. |
| Potawatomies, | October 16, 1826. |
| Chippewas, Menomonies, and Winebagoes, | August 11, 1827. |
| Potawatomies, | September 15, 1827. |
| Sacs and Foxes, Winebagoes, Potawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas, | August 25, 1828. |
| Potawatomies, | September 20, 1828. |
| Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies of the Illinois, Milwaukie and Manitowack, | July 29, 1829. |
| Creeks, | April 4, 1832. |

General Cass, it has been said, is identified with the early history of the West. By the above it will be seen that he reserved much of it from the Indians, and as a fact honorable to the straight-forward honesty of his character, no complaint of unfairness has yet been made of his dealings with the Indian tribes.

In speaking of these treaties, and the vast amount of territory ceded to the United States, the Nashville Union says:

"To accomplish these vast results, General Cass had to make extensive journies through the wilderness, on foot, on horseback, or in bark canoes; at one time at Greenville, at another at Prairie du Chien, and even far northwest of this latter point, pushing explorations to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and meeting with and conciliating the fierce warrior of those far interior wilds. In the discharge of these duties, he received and distributed among the Indian tribes in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, many hundred thousand dollars—drawing the money from land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and paying it out thousands of miles hence, without a cent of compensation upon the risk incurred. It may be safely said that no man now living has been so closely identified by early struggles, hardships, immense labor, and important services with the great West, as Lewis Cass. The great west will now remember her early friend, and repay his valuable services with hearty confidence."

Aye, will the west remember the valuable services of her early pioneer, and in part will she west repay them by giving her electoral vote of entire and unbroken, for the gallant soldier and early protector of her exposed frontier. He gave the west to the Union, and a return the west, on the 4th of March next, will surrender to the Union her richest prize, in the person of Lewis Cass. The republic needs his services, and in giving up her old pioneer, to preside over the destinies of the ocean bound republic, the west, by her entire electoral vote, pledges him as worthy and well qualified—honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution.—*Ohio Statesman.*

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING.—De colored individuals ob de county ob Elkhart is respectually invited to dissemble on de public squar at one o'clock in de forenoon, de Lord willing, for de purpose ob de ratification ob a denomination ob de highly extinguished statesman Martin Barn Buren to de fust office in de gift ob de niggers ob dis republic; and also, moreover, nevertheless ob Massa Adams de right bower ob de hull consarn. All de niggars will cum in wid deir banners streamin like a shirt tail in de wind, de music bein in advance, to avoid de fire in de rear. De fair see will sit to de windward ob de speaker, so dat de perfoom ob de bref shall flore ober de whole audience, and guv enchantment to de scene. A colored gentleman from de South will denounce to de congregation, de nomination ob de great Buffalo convention, which will be deceived wid de waving ob de pocket handkerchy, and de shinin ob ivory, and de band will play on de jewsharp de sentimental anthem ob Clar de Kitchen. All de Abolitionists, de Wilmot Proviso men, and de Barn Burners of ispectable standing are invited to to dissipate in de exercises, and so long as doy behave demselves wid perpriety will be treated on de same footing wid de colored individuals. De old party lines is obsolete, and dere is no more extinction ob color. On de breaking up ob meetin de whole assembly will jump Jim Crow, and de white men will go through de ceremony of kissing de colored Ladies.—*Goshen Democrat.*

*The New York Volunteers for Gen. Taylor.* Some of the whig papers having reported that "the brave New York Volunteers were *all* for Taylor," one of them gives the following statement of their political sentiments to the Pennsylvanian:

| | Officers. Cass. | Officers. Taylor | Privates. Cass. | Privates. Taylor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Company A | 2 | 2 | 37 | 13 |
| " B | 3 | 1 | 46 | 4 |
| " C | 2 | 2 | 38 | 11 |
| " D | 1 | 3 | 41 | 9 |
| " E | 2 | 2 | 35 | 15 |
| " F | 2 | 2 | 40 | 10 |
| " G | 1 | 3 | 38 | 11 |
| " H | 1 | 3 | 33 | 13 |
| " I | 4 | 0 | 49 | 1 |
| " K | 4 | 0 | 48 | 2 |
| | 22 | 18 | 405 | 89 |
| | 18 | |

FOR PRESIDENT,

**Gen. Lewis Cass,**

OF MICHIGAN.

VICE PRESIDENT,

**Gen. W. O. Butler,**

OF KENTUCKY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

SENATORIAL.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County.
EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Bikhart county.

DISTRICT.

1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
3. WILLIAM M. McCARTY, of Franklin county.
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.
5. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson county.
6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county.
7. JAMES M. HANNA, of Clay county.
8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

**Allen County Democratic Central Committee.**

S. C. FREEMAN, F. P. RANDALL
THOS. TIGAR, M. JENKINSON,
W. S. REED, R. McDONALD,
S. WHEELER.

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.**

*Payment of Interest on Canal Lands.*—Hon. J. W. Wright, Clerk to the board of Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal, will be in this place to receive interest on moneys due for Canal Lands, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of September inst. He will be at Huntington for the same purpose on the 7th and 8th inst. Those interested had better bear this in mind.

*Sale of Public Lands.*—The Miami Lands, illegally selected for the use of the State, and known as the Murray & Sigler, or Blue Dog, Lands, will be offered at public sale at the Land Office in this place, on the 16th October next. These lands are of the very best quality, well situated in the midst of thriving settlements, within convenient distance of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and a portion of them within eight or ten miles of this city. As they offer greater inducements to settlers than any other government lands now in market, publishers of papers in the east would confer a great favor on such of their readers as contemplate emigrating to the west, by directing their attention to this sale. The minimum price is fixed at $2.00 per acre. No land warrants can be located on these lands.

Persons having pre-emption rights should lose no time in proving and securing their claims.

*The News from Ireland.*—We give copious extracts from the exciting news from Ireland this week, by which it will be seen that the account of the defeat and terrible slaughter of British troops, to which we alluded in our last, turns out, as we anticipated, to be a miserable hoax. All that has happened has been an attack by the people on a body of 40 policemen, which resulted in the defeat of the former with a loss of ten or eleven killed, and several wounded. Upwards of 50,000 regular troops are now stationed in Ireland, besides several thousand armed police, and the insurrection is supposed to be for the present put down. Smith O'Brien, the leader, has been arrested and lodged in the jail at Dublin.

*General Cass and the Land Speculation.*—On our first page we publish the complete and triumphant vindication by Mr. Kercheval, of General Cass from the false charge made against him by the notorious Louisville Journal, of being the manager of a mammoth land speculating company in 1836, and as such cheating a person who took $10,000 stock in the company, out of the whole amount subscribed. Whiggery must be indeed hard run for something to say against our candidate when they have to stoop to such monstrous falsehoods as this.

The Louisville Journal, which started the fabrication, had the honesty to publish Mr. Kercheval's refutation, and the Cincinnati Gazette, the Ohio State Journal, and several other respectable whig journals which had copied it, also promptly acknowledged the falsehood of the charge; but the Fort Wayne Times, which published it after its editor must have known that it was false, does not follow the honorable example, although we pointed out the falsity of the charge, and requested him to publish Mr. Kercheval's reply, or at least to inform its readers that the charge had been refuted. Instead of this, he breaks forth into a long tirade against the Sentinel, and thinks it ludicrous that we should accuse a cotemporary of publishing falsehoods. We do not see any thing very ludicrous in accusing a paper of publishing falsehoods, when we have the evidence that articles in that paper are false, and that the editor must have known them to be so, when he published them; but we will acknowledge that it was rather ludicrous in us to expect that the editor of the Times would have the fairness to acknowledge that any thing, however preposterous, he might have said against General Cass had been disproved. It is our mistake in giving him credit for possessing at least a spark of common honesty, that struck him as being so ludicrous, but he had not even the candor to acknowledge this, but must pretend that it was our accusing him of publishing falsehoods that was ludicrous. The editor of the Times bids fair to acquire a notoriety that will be any thing but flattering, and this attempt to evade doing justice to General Cass, by charging that falsehoods have been published in the Sentinel, is, in his own beautiful language, "a species of the coolest impudence we have yet seen, and can have no effect but to create a smile of derision and a feeling of contempt for the editor who so forgets his high calling as to prostitute the public press, and make it a tool for the accomplishment of the meanest ends. A man that would do it would "steal the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred on board the packet boat Wayne yesterday afternoon. While passing under a bridge near Defiance, one of the passengers, an elderly gentleman named Frank belonging to Buffalo, was so badly crushed that he expired ten or twelve hours afterwards. The unfortunate man was sitting on some baggage on the deck, and on the cry of "bridge!" stooped down his head as to keep it clear, but his body became wedged in between the baggage and the bridge, and he was so much crushed and mangled about the shoulders and breast, as to cause his death.—He was coming to this place to visit his son, Mr. H. Frank, who keeps the clothing store on the west end of Columbia, and others of his relatives who are settled here.

CRANBERRIES.—*Don't touch them.*—We are sorry to learn that several persons have already commenced gathering the unripe and half grown cranberries which abound on the marshes in this neighborhood. This is to be regretted, for the cranberry, if left to arrive at maturity, is a choice and valuable fruit, and if not picked until a suitable season might be advantageously shipped, and prove a great source of revenue. But we have got so many impatient persons among us who cannot wait until the fruit is ready, that the greater part is always gathered or destroyed before it is fit for use, and when instead of being valuable it is positively worthless and unwholesome.—Our citizens should discountenance this wanton destruction of a choice fruit by refusing to purchase any before they are fully ripe, and then when there was no inducement to gather them they would be allowed to ripen.

A bill was passed at the last session of our Legislature making it an indictable offence for any person to pick cranberries on any land belonging to the United States, or to non-residents, before the 1st day of October. Some of our citizens interested in preserving this fruit from the hands of trespassers are determined to have the law strictly enforced, and for this purpose have engaged persons to keep a strict watch over the marshes, and make a memorandum of the names of all transgressors that they may be made an example of.—They had therefore better beware, and not run needlessly into trouble for a few sour cranberries, when by waiting till the proper season they might gather as many ripe ones as they wish without any danger.

*Killed in a Well.*—On Thursday morning last, Samuel Boils lost his life in a well on the premises occupied by J. Karager, about a mile and a quarter south of this city. The well bucket, it appears, was lost in the well, and Boils descended to recover it. He was cautioned to test the condition of the well by letting down a lighted candle, but he replied there was no necessity, he had often been down before; he then placed his foot in a loop of the rope and was lowered down, but had not descended more than ten or twelve feet, when he was overpowered by the foul air or damps, and losing his hold of the rope, fell to the bottom. The well is 28 feet deep, with about two feet of water. The unfortunate man was seen to struggle in the water for a few moments after he fell. His father attempted to save him, but on being let down a few feet the "damps" suffocated him, and he was drawn up insensible, but was restored to consciousness in half an hour. After several ineffectual attempts to recover the body of the unfortunate man, he was finally drawn up by grappling hooks, after being in the well upwards of two hours. His skull was found to be fractured, probably by striking against the side of the well in his fall.

So many such catastrophes have happened that we should think no prudent man would venture into a well without first trying if a candle will burn in it. The same vital principle in the air is required to maintain the light of a candle, as is necessary to enable a man to live and breathe. Any well, therefore, in which a candle will burn, may be descended with safety; but it is certain death to venture into one in which a candle will not burn.

*Rough & Ready Club.*—Can any one tell us what has become of the Rough & Ready Club that was to have manufactured so much enthusiasm for Gen. Taylor in this city. Week after week notices are published in the Times earnestly inviting the members to attend meetings of the club on the ensuing Saturday evenings; but it all seems to be of no use—no one attends. And what is worse, even the officers of the club are as apathetic as the members—their enthusiasm has all evaporated, and Taylorism is flat and dead as an uncorked bottle of small beer. Some weeks ago a room was engaged for the use of the committee, and a flaming transparency put up at the windows, inscribed "*Rough & Ready Committee Room*;" but from that time to this, the committee has never assembled in the room, nor, if we may judge from its appearance, is it likely they ever will. What is the matter? Has the club fizzled out? Or have all the members become what the Times calls "TRUE WHIGS," like Mr. Campbell, candidate for Congress in Ohio, and consequently opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor? Will the Times enlighten us on this subject?

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—*Barefaced Imposition.*—The Times publishes what purports to be a list of the names and politics of the members of the Indiana Legislature, which is so grossly inaccurate, that after making all possible allowances for the ignorance or inexperience of the editor, we are constrained to believe he must have published it with a view of deceiving the public as to the real state of parties in the Legislature. The list he gives, foots up 47 democrats and 42 whigs. Without noticing errors and omissions in regard to distant counties, we will point out a few in the neighboring counties, which the editor of the Times could have corrected, (if they were wrong in the paper from which he copied) if he had not wished to deceive. In the first place he puts down W. Carson as elected from Adams & Wells, instead of S. Decker; but as he has put Mr. Carson down in the democratic column, that may have been an oversight. Blackford & Jay, and DeKalb & Steuben he leaves blank, though we will not do him the injustice to suppose he did not know that democrats were elected in both districts. In Grant, A. J. Harlan, *whig*, is said to be elected; now Mr. Harlan, being the democratic elector for this district, and a man of whom the editor must have some knowledge, having formerly lived in an adjoining county, this could not have been so put down without his knowing its falsity. For Huntington and Whitley he puts down, G. Swihart, whig, although it is well known that S. Jones, democrat, is elected. Miami & Wabash, N. O. Ross, domocrat, instead of Miami, N. O. Ross, democrat, and Wabash W. Ross, democrat. These cases, being all in this neighborhood, it cannot be supposed, even after making ample allowance for ignorance or inexperience, that the editor of the Times was mistaken in regard to them, and the conclusion is irresistible that by so publishing them, he sought to deceive his readers. From the sample here given, the public may judge what credit ought to be given to the rest of the statement; or indeed to any statement which appears in the columns of that paper. The Times under its present management, is fast losing the confidence of the community, and we cannot but pity the whigs of Allen County that they have to confide their organ into such hands.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

## Important from Ireland.

*Affray between the Police and Patriots.—Defeat of the Latter.—Several Killed and Wounded.—Flight of the Insurgent Leaders.—Suppression of the Irish League.—Arrests for Treasonable Practices—Actual and Suspected.—Condition of France.—Denmark and German Hostilities Renewed, &c. &c.*

The British mail steamship Cambria, from Liverpool August 5th, arrived at New York on the 19th ult.

The Irish Rebellion seems to have been effectually suppressed by a small detachment of police, which encountered Smith O'Brien's forces on the 20th ult., at the Common of Boulagh, and dispersed them with a loss of seven persons on the part of the insurgents.—Their leader escaped, and his place of refuge is not known. It was rumored that O'Brien, Meagher, and Reilley, had succeeded in embarking on board a vessel, in Galway, which was on the point of sailing for America. An army of 47,000 men, commanded by Lord Hardinge, will, it is thought, effectually prevent any future demonstration.

Negotiations having failed to establish a settlement of the Danish question, hostilities were to be resumed at the termination of the armistice, on the 27th ult.

The intelligence from Italy is unfavorable for the cause of the patriot forces under Charles Albert, and a demand for aid has been made on the French Republic.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE.—The Emerald Isle, Buck, master, has been seized at Plymouth, having on board a cargo of gunpowder for Ireland. The master represented his cargo to be flour. All the crew were taken. The vessel had no papers on board.

THE COMING HARVEST.—The Gardner's Chronicle publishes returns from various parts of the country of the present appearance of the crops. They indicate a full average produce of wheat, a various yield of barley, a comparatively poor crop of oats and of beans, a very bad crop of peas, good promise of a turnip crop and a heavy crop of hay, of variable quality. They indicate also a stock of wheat on hand considerably beyond the average of past years at this season.

The accounts from Algiers represent that colony to be in a state of confusion. The colonists are breaking up their establishments and returning to France; and in the course of a short time there will only be left the French army and the native population, who are waiting an opportunity for a general rising.

Letters from home, of the 24th July, contradict the statement that a provisional government had been formed.

### REBELLION IN IRELAND.

*Affray between the Police and Insurgents—Defeat of the latter—Several Killed and Wounded—Flight of the Insurgent Leaders.*

KILKENNY, July 30.—Proclamations having been posted yesterday morning, offering a reward of £300 for the apprehension of Meagher, Doheny, and Dillon, and £500 for that of Smith O'Brien. Subinspector Trant proceeded from Callan, with a police force between 40 and 50 men, in the hope of capturing some of the proclaimed rebels. When they had arrived within a short distance of Ballingarry, they were encountered by Smith O'Brien, at the head of a body of insurgents, which is estimated variously as consisting of from 400 to 1,000 men. The police then took possession of a house close at hand, when the rebel leader addressing one of the police summoned the party to surrender. While he parleyed and endeavored to fraternize by shaking hands with the men through the windows, his adherents were very coolly piling straw and hay at the entrance of the house, with the view of suffocating the poor fellows within, or burning them alive. The time was now come for action, but the police did not use their muskets till several shots had been fired at them, and stones thrown in on them through the window. One account says they fired a volley, another that they fired only three shots. Certain it is that two men, one of them it is believed, named McBride, were killed dead on the spot, and that a third expired shortly after. It is also currently reported that one of Smith O'Brien's friend (some say Dillon) was wounded in the knee.

The effect of this determined conduct was that the crowd retreated, and, although Smith O'Brien urged them over and over again to go and pull down the house, they would not attempt it. The Roman Catholic clergymen of the district, it is said, arrived at this time on the scene of strife, and implored the people to refrain from violence. Smith O'Brien and his friends then appear to have got disgusted. Declaring that as the people would not stand by him, he would not stand by them, he fled across the country on the chief-constable's horse, and rumor says, in the direction of Urlingford. By this time a reinforcement of constabulary had arrived from Casiel, and soon after strong bodies of the regular troops—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—came pouring in from every quarter. By the time they had arrived the utmost tranquility prevailed. So much for the battle of Boulagh comm a fought between 4 or 5,000 insurgents and 50 or 60 police.

The correspondent of the London Times, in a subsequent letter, says:

The widow Cormack's house, which these men occupied, stands on an elevated piece of ground above the common of Boulagh. The police appeared to have retreated on this position, parleying as they went with the insurgents, who in overwhelming numbers demanded their arms. Once safely inside, they proceeded to barricade the windows and doors.—Mantelpieces were torn down, doors pulled from their hinges, and dressers displaced for this purpose. The house now presents internally a sufficiently dismantled look, and poor Mrs. Cormack is left to lament a woeful destruction of her furniture and fixtures. Her own account of the affair is exceedingly graphic, and deserves to be recorded. Knowing that disturbances were likely to take place, she had collected within her house, as a sanctuary, her five children.

When the police took possession of it, the insurgents shook their pikes at her for this, and in her alarm she went to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, with the "'82 Club" cap upon his head, was squatted in her cabbage garden at the time, to avoid the fire of the little garrison within the house. The widow besought the "King of Munster" to go and speak to the police, but he declined doing so, and asked her to go back and tell them that all he wanted from them was their arms. Finding that, as an ambassador, she did not succeed in getting his request acceeded to, she returned, and taking hold of Mr. O'Brien by the collar, again urged him to see Mr. Trant. At first he refused to go, but the widow offered to escort him, and then he consented. Having gained her object so far, and seeing that a conflict was inevitable, she wished to recover possession of her five young children. The police, however, refused to give them up, retaining them as hostages for their own safety, but placing them under the staircase as the spot most sheltered from the fire of the rebels. The widow then went for the priest, and was absent from the scene while the fighting was going on. On her return the insurgents were removing their dead and wounded, being allowed by the police to do so on condition that they came unarmed.

Taking up the thread of the narrative at the point where widow Cormack's information ceases, I hear from Mr. Trant that he was up stairs barricading the windows there when Smith O'Brien made his appearance below.—The rebels had occupied some back premises, and were keeping up a cross fire, which made it very difficult for him to join his men below. Having, however, succeeded in getting down safely, he saw Smith O'Brien creeping on all fours out of the gate of the enclosure. Two of his men immediately shouted "There he is," and raising their muskets fired at him within a distance of twelve yards. He rolled over at the discharge, either to avoid the shot, or because he was hit, and then disappeared. Several arrests have been made of persons implicated in the fight yesterday, or who have been heard using seditious language; and it is most gratifying to feel that General McDonald has full power and also the necessary resolution summarily to deal with the miscreants who are now troubling the peace of this unfortunate country.

As soon as arrangements have been made for their removal all the prisoners will be conveyed at once to Cork, and put on board the fleet there. A rigorous search for arms will be made. The persons engaged in the outbreak yesterday will be brought to justice summarily, and every possible means will be used to vindicate the supremacy of the law in this lawless district.

None of the peasantry here will acknowledge that more than two of the insurgents have been killed, or more than five or six wounded, yet it is beyond all doubt that eleven or twelve of the combatants are dead, that many more are seriously hurt, and that the amount of loss on the part of the rebels greatly exceeds our information. The party in widow Cormack's house fired altogether 250 shots, each man being a good marksman and taking a steady aim.

*From the European Times of August 5th.*

We have received our Irish correspondence dated yesterday. There is not any news of importance. Twenty-three prisoners from Ballingarry were brought into Dublin yesterday, and committed to Kilmainham, charged with aiding in the late attack on the police at that place on Saturday last.

A number of additional arrests had taken place in Dublin and the provinces.

*American Confederates.*—About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a steamtug, which had been specially engaged for the occasion, proceeded out into the river with a party of police, to search amongst the passengers of the ship John R. Skiddy, which had just arrived from New York, for armed sympathizing American confederates. The search was unsuccessful. Some respectable young men of desperate fortunes, connected with Dublin clubs, have gone by the great southern and western railways, with a view of joining the army at Slievenamon mountains, which they say is to be the ultimate headquarters of O'Brien and Meagher, and to occupy Waterford, Doheny, Cork, O'Gorman and Limerick.

The 8th regiment of infantry, which lay last week in Liverpool, went off by railway, immediately on landing, into the disturbed district.

Lord Harding arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, to take command of the military force. It is stated that O'Brien fled from Colliery district of Tipperary, and had arrived at Woodford, on his way to New Quay, a little sea port village in the county of Galway. D. Kane has been arrested in Makenny.

A proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, to the effect that any one who should protect Smith O'Brien, or any of the other rebel leaders, or who should give false intelligence respecting their hiding places, or who should render them any assistance in escaping from Ireland, should be guilty of high treason, and dealt with accordingly.

I have just obtained intelligence that O'Brien this morning was at Kilcash village, on this side of Slievenamon, with 3,000 insurgents, who declared their determination to resist the troops; reinforcements were expected of the rebels from the surrounding districts. Kilcash is only a few miles from Kilmanle. On Thursday last Patrick O'Higgins, was arrested in his house.

In Dublin, an immense number of gunstocks were discovered.

*Thursday Evening, August 3d.*—Mr. S. O'Brien, accompanied by a French gentleman of great military chemical knowledge, it is stated, was at Limerick on Sunday, to take leave of his wife, a noble-hearted woman.

O'Brien was seen on horseback, on Saturday afternoon, with a handkerchief tied about his leg, from which blood from a wound was flowing. He arrived at Mullinadone, at a friend's house, at a late hour, after the affray at Ballingarry, whence he was retreating.—He called at Gare, told them of the collision, stating he had been led to believe that 10,000 or 12,000 men were under arms in Tipperary to receive him, but had been betrayed—was alone, and seemed very much dejected.

### FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

We extract the following from Wilmer & Smith's Times, of the 5th ult.:

Mr. Halpin, secretary to the Irish League, was arrested on Saturday at the Irish League rooms, Dame street, under a warrant authorised by the suspension of the habeas corpus act. Mr. Halpin was at the time in company with Mr. Rea, of Belfast, who attended him to the lower castle yard, where he was brought by the police. Mr. Halpin was conducted into the office of the police commissioners. Mr. Rea applied to be admitted also, but was not allowed in; he was then leaving the castle yard when he was arrested and detained a prisoner. Both parties were subsequently arrested and sent to Kilmainham prison. Very shortly after the same police force returned to the league rooms, and took possession of them and all the books, papers, correspondence, &c., even bits of torn paper lying on the floor and in the fire-place were gathered up and taken. Most of the books were in blank.

In reference to the Killenaule fight, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued the following

GENERAL ORDER—Sunday, 30th July.—The Commissioners of Police are happy to be able to inform the force that a small party of constabulary, yesterday evening, unassisted by military, near Killenaule, in the county Tipperary, attacked one thousand men, mostly armed with fire-arms and pikes, under the immediate command of Smith O'Brien. Not a men of the police were injured, but seven of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded. O'Brien's party ran away in the greatest confusion, and were completely dispersed. About an hour after, a large military force were on the ground, but too late to be of service. The commissioners congratulate the men in the Dublin police on the gallant conduct of their comrades of the constabulary, knowing that the metropolitan force are always ready to do their duty, and set the disaffected at defiance.

A letter from Boulagh, the scene of the late conflict between the insurgents and police, dated Monday night says:

"There has been intelligence to-day from all directions in this neighborhood likely to be in the least disturbed—from Slievenamon, Fethard, Killenaule, Littleton, Holycross, Clanoulty, and other points; and everything continues perfectly peaceable. How long this will last remains to be seen. General McDonald's headquarters are still at Ballingarry, and he continues actively engaged in organising the measures of repression which he intends adopting for the district. The rebels may therefore soon expect to feel the full severity of the power which they have so wantonly provoked. To-day, the general, with his staff, inspected Mrs. Cormack's house, & expressed his great satisfaction at the manner in which it had been defended by Mr. Trant and his party of 50 men. He also announced his intention of representing to the Government the loss which Mrs. Cormack has sustained by the complete destruction of her property in barricading the house. Coroner's inquests were held to-day upon the bodies of 2 of the men killed on Saturday. The bodies of the other four believed to be dead, have been concealed. Some of the wounded still lie in a very precarious state; but one man, shot through the lower lobe of the right lung, it is thought will recover."

DUBLIN, Thursday, 5 40 P. M.

The several accounts received, report everything in the south perfectually quiet. This day proclamations have been issued by the Lord Lieutenant to the fifteen counties and baronies proclaimed last Monday, calling on all parties not privileged, to deliver up their arms on or before the 7th instant, under the penalty of two years' imprisonment, with hard labor. Lord Hardinge reviewed the troops of the garrison in the Phœnix Park to day.

On Saturday last, when the news of the Ballingarry affair reached Thurles, the patriots turned out "en masse" to march to the relief of the insurgents with all sorts of weapons of war and husbandry. But their enthusiasm was abated by the eloquence and horse whip of their parish priest, who, partly by persuasion and partly by force, dispersed the Thurles light infantry.

The trials of Messrs. Duffy, Martin, and the other persons in custody under the treason felony act will certainly take place at the commission, which is to open on Tuesday next. The Evening Post says: "We believe that the state trials will disclose an amount of meditated and contrived enormities which could not easily be paralleled in the history of human iniquity."

FRANCE.—Goudchaux's bill for a tax on mortgages has been carried by 378 to 339.

The National Assembly, at its sitting on the 3d instant, was occupied with considering the report of the committee on the Insurrection By that report the affair of the 1st of March, is characterised as a manifestation; that of the 6th of April as a conspiracy; that of the 15th of May as an overt act of treason; and that of June as civil war. Ledru Rollin is incalpated in April and May; Louis Blanc & Caussidiere, the latter very seriously, in all, and M. Proudhon, in June. It is supposed that these parties will be taken into custody.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the outbreaks.

The Paris papers state that M. Albert Ricci, the Sardinian Minister in Paris, had made a formal application from Charles Albert to the French Republic for military assistance against Austria.

The Italian Envoys had had an interview with General Cavaignac and M. Bastide, who intimated to them that the French Government was by no means disposed to interfere by armed force in the affairs of Italy, except in the case of absolute necessity, but they hoped to induce England to join with France in offering the joint mediation of the two countries between Austria and Charles Albert.

GERMANY.—By an ordinance dated the 16th ult., the Minister of the Empire for the Department of War, has notified to the different States of Germany, that the Regent of the Empire has assumed the supreme command of the entire armed force of Germany. It desires the different ministers of war to assemble on parade, on the 6th of August, all the federal troops of their respective garrisons, to inform them of this step, and to make them give 'three vivats" in token of homage to the Regent. From that day the federal colors will be worn by the German army.

On the 22d, a long debate took place on questions of foreign policy, and issued in a solemn affirmation that in the foreign policy of the Central Power, "the honor and rights of Germany should take precedence of every other consideration. An unanimous resolution was also passed in favor of the immediate acknowledgement of the French Republic by Germany, and of the dispatch of an ambassador to Paris, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

In the sitting of the Assembly, on the 26th, a motion to engage Germany to struggle for the independence of Poland was negatived by 331 votes against 101; 26 abstaining.

In the sittings of the German Parliament on the 31st, Schmerling, the minister for Home and Foreign Affairs, informed the House that all negotiations with Denmark with reference to a more permanent armistice were at an end. The war was to be immediately and energetically continued by Germany, the costs to be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury. Peucher, the Minister of War, said that due measures had been taken for sending large reinforcements to General Wrangel. Each German State was to furnish its contingent.

ITALY.—The battle between the Austrians and the Piedmontese has been long and severe, and victory has finally declared for Radetzky, who has succeeded in effecting the object he had in view, and in forcing Charles Albert to retire beyond the Mincio. On the 23d, the Austrians, who seem to have taken the Piedmontese by surprise, were completely victorious. They swept the whole country before them. On the 24th they were attacked in their positions by the Piedmontese, and driven further, leaving 2,500 prisoners in the hands of the Italian army.

On the 25th, the battle was renewed, and continued until night, when the Piedmontese army retired in good order, taking with them their prisoners. The headquarters of Charles Albert were, on the 26th, at Guito.

Subsequent accounts represent the condition of Charles Albert as desperate. He had abandoned the camp Guito, and established his headquarters at Asolo. It was believed in Brescia that he had signed a demand for 60,000 French troops, and the utmost alarm prevailed. A member of the late Provisional Government is also said to have arrived at Paris to demand French intervention.

THE MARKETS—*Liverpool, August* 4.—The apprehensions of a formidable Irish Rebellion which prevailed at the date of our last, has happily subsided in a great measure, and with it the fear of outbreaks in this and the manufacturing towns, for the present at least.

With regard to the important question of the potato crop, it may be some time before anything of a decided character can be determined. In the meantime the general accounts of the crop are much more favorable than ten days ago, and in consequence Indian corn has declined 2 a 3s. per quarter. Sweet flour is worth 29s. 6d. a 30s. per bbl.; sour 26s.; Indian corn, 32 a 34s. per qr.; Indian corn meal, 15s. 6d. a 15s. 9d. per bbl.; wheat, 6s. 9d. a 8s. 3d. per 70 lbs., with light stocks.

*By Telegraph.*

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

**Arrival of the Steamer Britannia!**

*Arrest of O'Brien and his Commitment to Prison, &c., &c.*

The Britannia has arrived. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th, bringing later news.

On Saturday the 5th, O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad office, while procuring tickets for Limerick, where he wished to proceed for the purpose of securing an asylum among his friends.

The stringent measurer of the British Government every day lessens the probability of an outbreak. Every precaution has been taken against it. O'Brien was safely lodged in jail in Dublin to take his trial for high treason. He expresses an utter hopelessness of the Patriots accomplishing anything, as the people in the mountains, though armed against the government, seemed afraid to harbor him. His wife and family are freely admitted to see him, and the prisoner himself seems cheerful.

*Wisconsin all Right!*—In the legislative caucus of this State, held at Madison on the 27th ult., the proceedings of which we find in the Wisconsin, Mr. Crary, of Milwukie made a motion that the House vote *viva voce* on their choice for the Presidency. It was common for whigs and their allies to manufacture false stories, and, among others, that there were reports that there were members who had repudiated the regular nominations of Cass and Butler. To correct that impression was the object of the motion. The following was the result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cass and Butler, | 46 |
| Van Buren, | 0 |
| Blank. | 6 |

On motion of Mr. Horn, it was

*Resolved*, That as the representatives of the people of the State of Wisconsin, we will support the nominations of Cass and Butler, not only because they are the regular nominees of the Baltimore convention, but because we consider them the standard-bearers of the principles of the democratic party.

*Only one dissenting voice.*—*Detroit Free Press.*

*The Washington Slave cases.*—The second trial of Edward Sears, in the Pearl case, at Washington, for stealing the slave of Samuel Breveton, resulted on Thursday, in a verdict of *not guilty*. The counsel in these cases, Messrs. Carlisle and Mann, then proceeded in an argument to sustain their motion for a new trial in the case of Drayton, who was found guilty in the first trial of these cases of stealing slaves from Mr. Andrew Hoover.

*Ireland.*—A writer in Douglas Jerrold's newspaper says that Ireland has cost England £150,000,000 since the union; that being the net excess of the expenditure for the Irish Government over the receipts of Irish revenue. But this money, it must be understood, has not been spent for the benefit of the Irish people, but for the English people governing Ireland.

*North Carolina.*—The Raleigh Register has the entire returns from all the State except Currituck, showing a majority of 700 votes for Manly, whig, which will be reduced to about 500. The House of Delegates is tied, and there is two whig majority in the Senate.

*Taylor Repudiated in Michigan.*—The night the news of the Buffalo Convention was received at Lansing, the capital of Michigan, the *Taylor Club* of that place held a meeting, and after a hard fight repudiated old Zack and resolved to go for the candidates of the abolitionists, Van Buren and Adams.

The Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, a former whig member of Congress from this State, is now in Michigan, making speeches and arranging the terms of an entire abandonment of Gen. Taylor, and the transfer of his shattered forces to the nominees of the Buffalo Convention.

The signs in Ohio show that a similar repudiation will take place here.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Two Agents of the French Government have arrived in the "United States," with a view of buying a tract of land for the purpose of settling thither a part of the insurgents of June. The Philadelphia "Democrat" has been informed that these agents are now in Bounty Land tract in Virginia comprising some [illegible] acres.

PRESIDENTIAL.—GEN. BUTLER *shot* thro' town Tuesday morning, GEN. CASS is at Detroit enjoying his ease and quiet after his announcement by the 'noise and confusion.' GEN. TAYLOR is at Baton Rouge, attending to his private affairs, and consulting with 'Old Whitey' as to what would be the most *stable* manner of administering the government. These old *hosses* are determined to *run*, although the track is getting *heavy*, and the 'Kinderhook pony' is shuffling to the *inside*. Martin and Fillmore were at last accounts going through a political purification in the surf at Newport R. I. Although a *Barnburner* the former is not afraid that even old Ocean will 'put him out,' and the latter is trying whether *salt water* won't save his bacon! A few months will tell the story.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

It appears from the statement of Henry Wilson, a representative to the "National Slaughter-house," from Massachusetts, that Leslie Coombs assured him that if Abbot Lawrence should receive the nomination for the Vice Presidency, he was willing to pay $100,000 for the honor, that sum, of course, to be expended for electioneering purposes.—The 'lord of the loom" is seldom wrong in his financial bargains, but he certainly made a mistake that time. If the nomination for the Presidency is not worth ten cents how much is one for the Vice worth? We pause for a reply.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ Among the many strange things happening in this latter day, we find Joseph L. White, formerly whig member of Congress from this district, figuring in the Buffalo convention, serving on the same committees with Benjamin F. Butler, and a strong supporter of Martin Van Buren. Who that heard Joe's eloquent denunciations of the Little Magician in 1840, would have dreamt of this? But, White's course is not half as inconsistent as that of Van Buren.—*New Albany Democrat.*

*Mr. Webster's Position.*—The New York Commercial Advertiser has ventured the assurance, that Mr. Webster sanctioned, and would go for the nomination of Gen. Taylor. The Boston Atlas has copied this declaration. The Boston Whig, in an able article, proves that this is not the case, and that the statement in the Commercial is not authorised by Mr. Webster or his friends. It says, "we know that Mr. Webster has declared that he *would not* recommend the people to vote for Gen. Taylor and we shall not believe that he *will* recommend them to do so, until we see a letter over his signature, or read a reported speech, in which he takes that ground. The desperate cause of Taylorism in Massachusetts and the North requires desperate expedients, but *nothing can save it*—not even Mr. Webster's endorsement, if that is obtained."

HORACE EVERETT, Esq., M. C., of Vermont, has published a pamphlet against Taylor. The whig Secretary of State for Vermont, and thousands of whigs there go with Everett against the "no party" whig candidate. Mr. Everett was one of the Vice Presidents of the Philadelphia Convention.

*Gen. Taylor at Home.*—The Mississippian an able and well-informed democratic paper, published in Jackson, in answer to a correspondent, says that "all the unmistakable signs point to a glorious triumph in both Louisiana and Mississippi for Cass and Butler." And it adds:

"For Mississippi we can speak upon intelligence of the most reliable character, reaching us from all parts of the State. There are no changes against democracy; here and there may be found a professing democrat whose vote was for Harrison in 1840, and for Clay in 1844, who now belongs to the "no-party" party—but where one of these is to be found, a dozen honest men may be seen who hold up their heads and scout the base abandonment of principle which marks the career of the broken down party hacks who have dragged Gen. Taylor into the arena of politics."

Ezekiel Lanes, who lately died at Buffalo at the age of 102 years, had lived to see 5000 buildings erected on the spot on which had once stood but his single hut.

## THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

"Motley's the only wear."

The following is an extract of a letter from Buffalo, addressed to Washington:

"It ought to be known among the southern men, that the preliminary meeting of the late convention was opened by a negro barber from Detroit, named *Bibb*; and that Douglass and Ward, two other negroes, were prominent speakers during the sittings of the body; while numbers of our colored sisters' graced with their presence the deliberations of the convention!"

### Charles Francis Adams

According to the latest accounts from the Buffalo Convention, it is highly probable that the son of the deceased John Quincy Adams, has been nominated for the Presidency.—Whether the convention has or has not confirmed the report of its committe, the simple fact of having been named as a candidate for the Vice Presidency demand some notice of the person thus presented to the people.

Charles Francis Adams has been educated in the school of Massachusetts whiggery, which has always been of so peculiar a character, that democracy has been able to make no impression upon it. This kind of whiggery has been called federalism, and in Massachusetts the federal party originated. Against the war of 1812, the federal party of Massachusetts was arrayed. While the American armies were contending against the Mexican, the Massachusetts legislature was engaged in passing a resolution, declaring that the Mexican war was a crime, and that all engaged in it were participators in the crime. Residing in a State thus peculiarly distinguished for devotion to whiggery, and characteristic federal opposition to the cause of the country in the time of war, Mr. Adams, by his support of the prevailing party, has won the character of a firm, consistent whig, or federalist, of the Massachusetts stamp. The people of that State, confiding in his attachment to whig principles, sent him to the Assembly and the Senate. For some years past, Mr. Adams has been the editor of the Boston Whig, a journal of influence and standing in that city.

In these different positions he has exhibited his devotion to whiggery, and his hostility to the democratic party. As a candidate for the vice Presidency in connexion with Martin Van Buren, he gives one additional proof that the animosity against the democracy of the Union, cherished during his whole life, remains in its original purity and strength, undiminished by time, and unchanged by his new association.

Such is the candidate for whom democrats are called upon to vote. Such is the political partner with whom Mr. Van Buren has joined in the attempt to crush the national democracy, to create geographical discriminations, and to produce strife, confusion, and hostility in every section of the Union.—*Utica Obs.*

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,
Fort Wayne, September 21, 1848.

There has been considerable animation in our Wheat market this week, and the competition among buyers on Thursday run the price up to 83 a 84 cts.; yesterday 80 a 82 were the prevailing rates. This is more than the eastern markets will justify, and its continuance depends on the fever which occasionally rages among our wheat buyers; when that subsides the price will probably drop to 75. In other articles, there is not much change. Corn 31 a 33; Oats 16 a 18; Barley 37; Rye 37; Flax Seed 70 a 75; Flour by the load 3,37 a 4,00; Salt 1,62; Butter 10; Eggs 6; Black Salts 2.50 a 2,75; Potates 18 a 25; Onions 37 a 43.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn the wheat fever has abated, and the price has settled down this morning to 75c.

*Toledo Aug* 31.—Wheat 94 a 95; Flour 4,50; Corn 40¢, do to arrive 39; Oats 20.

*Buffalo Aug.* 30.—Market active. Wheat 93 a 97; Flour 4,75 a 4,81; Corn is advancing—some sales at 43, but holders generally ask 44 a 45.


BAD BREATH, A DISAGREEABLE TASTE IN THE MOUTH, and other unpleasant symptoms are the result of indigestion.—When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrified, a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated which, mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is ever ain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tartar, and decayed teeth.

*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

☞ BEWARE OF SUGAR COATED COUNTERFEITS! *Rem

‡ In the town of Palermo, in the State of New York, resides a gentleman by the name of Gardner, a well known and highly respected minister. Elder Solomon Gardiner's daughter, in the month of October, 1845, was taken with dropsy and went through the successive stages of that disease and was at last given up by the first medical men of the vicinity. at this stage, writes Mr Gardners, "we heard of your Lithontriptic—sent in great haste for a large bottle—she took it in 9 days, was better, sent for 4 more, and at this date, May 10th 1846, my daughter is now at work and free from that dreadful disease—to all human appearance, as well as ever.

SOLOMON GARDNER.

The above is correct regarding my case. I am happy to add I am well. MARY ANN GRDNER."

Reader look at our columns, see Great American Remedy. —Dr. G. C. Vaugn's Lithontriptic,—call upon agent and get a pamphlet.

THE SICKLY SEASON is now approaching, and if you would ward off disease, and avoid being confined to your bed for a single day during the season, lose no time in procuring a supply of DR. BRAGG'S INDIAN QUEEN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, and procure, also, Dr. Bragg's Pamphlet, (which any agent will furnish you) and try for once to dispense with calomel, arsenic, and antimony —Do this, and let the result be known, and your neighbors will follow your example with profit.

For sale by H. B. REED and C. R. WALKER, Druggists, Fort Wayne; and at agencies in most towns in the State.

DIED.—At East Brookfield, Mass., on the 15th Aug., LUCY T., only child of P. N. and EVELEEN A. ADAMS, of this place, aged one year and seven months.

## Expected Arrival.

WE are hourly looking for our heavy stock of Fresh Goods, and take this method of informing our customers and the public in general that by the middle of the coming week we will be on hand with the LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

**Dry Goods. Groceries,**
*Hardware & Crockery Ware,*

ever received in Fort Wayne by any one establishment at one time; and we are determined to sell them for CASH or PRODUCE. Having purchased goods this time in New York much lower than at any period before, an intending to mark them with a view to sell exclusively for cash or produce, we are compelled to say to all whom it may concern, that after the arrival of our new goods *no one must ask us for credit*, for if they do we shall surely refuse them.

S. & W. S. EDSALL.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 2, 1848. 9

## Look Out!

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are notified that our Books and Notes must be closed up, and it will be quite as easy for those interested in this notice to call and settle us with us, as it will be to settle with the constables and justices. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

Sept. 2, 1848. 9

## Look Out for Bargains.

ORFF & SCHWEGMANN are daily expecting to receive AN IMMENSE STOCK of

*Fall & Winter Goods,*

which have been purchased in New York on such favorable terms as will enable them to give BETTER BARGAINS to their friends than were ever before known or heard of in this country. "That's a fact."

Further particulars hereafter.

Sept. 2, 1848. 9

## DR. AYRES

HAS removed to his residence on Clinton Street, one square south of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches; and with pleasure will attend to the calls of his friends in the city or country.

September 2, 1848.

## Public Land Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by the 5th section of an act of Congress, approved 3d August, 1846, extended per act approved 17th July, 1848: we shall proceed to offer at Public Sale, at this office, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1848, the following

**TRACTS OF PUBLIC LAND,**

which are within the MIAMI CESSIONS, and have been heretofore erroneously selected by the agents of the State of Indiana, (Messrs. Murray & Sigler) to aid in the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, the minimum price being two dollars per acre, to wit:

| Part of Section | Section | Township | Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| south west quarter | 13 | 26 N | 5 E |
| south east quarter | 18 | " | " |
| north east quarter | 19 | " | " |
| south half | 20 | " | " |
| w half s w quarter | 21 | " | " |
| north east quarter | 9 | " | 6 E |
| n w quarter of s e qr | 23 | " | " |
| lot No. 1 of | 30 | " | " |
| lots 1 and 2 of | 3 | " | 7 E |
| e half n e quarter | 20 | " | " |
| north west quarter | 22 | " | " |
| south west quarter | 28 | " | " |
| east half south west qr | 23 | 27 N | 6 E |
| north west quarter | 28 | " | 7 E |
| east fraction north | 6 | " | 8 E |
| e half n w & e half s w | 9 | " | " |
| fraction n | 22 | " | " |
| lot No. 2 of | 27 | " | " |
| lots 1 & 2 of | 29 | " | " |
| east fraction n | 18 | 27 N | 9 E |
| e half and n e quarter | 1 | 28 N | 11 E |
| s e qr and w half n e qr | 8 | " | " |
| e half s w qr & w half n w qr | 13 | " | " |
| section | 15 | " | " |
| south half & n e qr | 17 | " | " |
| e half s w qr & s half n w qr | 20 | " | " |
| Section | 22 | " | " |
| section | 24 | " | " |
| lot No. 1 of | 7 | 29 N | " |
| fractional section | 9 | " | " |
| section | 14 | " | " |
| east half | 11 | " | " |
| se qr w half & se qr of ne qr | 19 | " | " |
| n half and se qr | 21 | " | " |
| east half sw qr | 23 | " | " |
| e half nw qr & sw qr of nw qr | 24 | " | " |
| section | 26 | " | " |
| e half nw qr & n half sw qr | 27 | " | " |
| section | 28 | " | " |
| w half se qr & w half ne qr | 25 | " | " |
| nw qr & w half se qr | 33 | " | " |
| e half ne qr of sw qr and w h and ne qr of nw qr | 34 | " | " |
| section | 36 | " | " |
| nw qr and lot No. 1 of | 19 | 30 N | " |
| south fraction of | 25 | " | " |
| fractional sect. (except lot 6) | 35 | " | " |
| " | 12 | " | " |
| ne qr and sw qr | 13 | " | " |
| lots 2 & 3 & se qr ne qr | 15 | " | " |
| south east fraction | 10 | " | " |
| north east fraction | 22 | " | " |
| east half and sw quarter | 23 | " | " |
| north half and se qr | 24 | " | " |
| fractional | 26 | " | " |
| fractional sect. (except lot 3) | 3 | " | 10 E |
| lot 3 & sw quarter | 4 | " | " |
| se quarter of se quarter | 5 | " | " |
| south fractiona | 6 | " | " |
| fractiona section | 7 | " | " |
| section | 8 | " | " |
| sec. (ex. ne ¼ ne ¼ & ne ¼ se ¼) | 9 | " | " |
| east half & sw qr | 10 | " | " |
| section | 17 | " | " |
| east half & sw quarter | 18 | " | " |
| sect. (except lot 2) | 19 | " | " |
| fractional section | 20 | " | " |

All persons having pre-emption rights to any portion of the above lands, are advised to make proof thereof and payment before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale; otherwise their rights will be forfeited

THOS. TIGAR, Register
I. D. G. NELSON, Receiver.

Land Office at Fort Wayne, Ind., September 2, 1848. 7w9.

## Horses for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 16th of September, 1848, the following horses belonging to Edward Brockway: 3 Roan Horses, 4 Bay Mares, 1 Brown Horse, 6 Grey Horses, 4 Bay Horses, and 1 Grey Mare. Said Horses will be sold on Columbia street, in the town of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Ind., on said 16th day of September, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Said Horses, or so many thereof as shall be found necessary, will be sold to discharge a lien that I have on them for feeding, keeping, and care bestowed on them by me, ZENAS HENDERSON.

September 2 1848t 9ts.

## NOTICE

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF

**WHITLEY COUNTY.**

THE following taxes have been levied in Whitley County, Ind., for the year A. D. 1848, viz: For *State Purposes* 30 cents on the $100 valuation of taxable property, and 75 cents on each taxable poll. For *County Purposes* 50 cents on the $100 valuation of taxable property, and 50 cts. for each taxable poll. For *Road Puepoises* ½ cents on each acre of taxable land, and 30 cents on each $100 valuation of Town Lots.

The following Townships have levied taxes for Township purposes, with amount levied on each $100 valuation;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 9 cents | Thorn Creek | 6 cents |
| Richland | 5 " | Jefferson | 15 " |
| Columbia | 10 " | Union | 6 " |
| Washington | 5 " | Smith | 6 " |

The following School districts have levied School taxes, with amount levied on the $100 valuation of property in said districts: Cleveland Tp. Dist, No. 1, 25 cts; Dist. No. 4, 25 cts.; Richland tp. Dist. No. 6, 12½ cts.; Troy tp. Dist. No. 10, 15 cts.; Washington tp. Dist. No. 5, 15 cents; Columbia tp. Dist. No. 1, 25 cents; Jefferson tp. Dist. No. 3, 15 cents.

The Treasurer or his Deputy will attend at the usual places of holding elections, in the different Townships, for the purpose of receiving taxes, as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland township, | Thursday, | October | 19th, | 1848. |
| Richland " | Friday, | " | 20th | " |
| Troy " | Saturday | " | 21st, | " |
| Thorn Creek " | Monday, | " | 23d, | " |
| Washington " | Tuesday, | " | 24th | " |
| Jefferson. " | Wednesday, | " | 25th | " |
| Union " | Thursday, | " | 26th, | " |
| Smith " | Friday, | " | 27th, | " |
| Columbia " | Saturday, | " | 28th, | " |

And from the first day of November, 1848, to the first day of January, 1849, at his office in Columbia, Ia. J. H. TRATT, *Treas. W. C.*

Treasurer's Office, Whitley Co., August 26. 1848 } 6w9.

## Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, on the premises on Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1848, **Lot No. 13** in Rockhill's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne.

Also, on Wednesday the 20th September, at Huntington, **LOT NO. 224** in the town of Huntington.

*Terms*—Lot 43 will be sold for cash in hand—Lot 224 for one-third cash; one third in six months; and one-third in twelve months, the purchaser giving notes with approved security

F. D. LASSELLE.

*Administrator of the Estate of L. P. Ferry.*

August 26, 1848.

## Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Execution (Fi. Fa.) to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the State of Indiana, I will on the twenty-sixth day of September next, between 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. at the court house door in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, offer for sale at Public Auction the rents and profits for seven years of all the following real estate, to wit: All of Henry R. Colerick's interest in and to Lot numbered (97) fifty seven, of the original Plat of the town of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, and upon failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said above described real estate. Taken as the property of Henry R. Colerick, at the suit of Calvin W. Howe and Fisher Howe against Francis Comparet and said Henry R Colerick.

ABEL C. PEPPER, U. S. Mar. Dist. Ind.
By GEORGE McCOAT, Deputy.

August 26, 1848. [$4 50] 5w8

## Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Catherine has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation: I hereby forewarn all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN G. WAGEMAN.

August 12, 1848. pd3w7.

| | |
|---|---|
| State of Indiana, } | Allen Circuit Court, |
| Allen County, ss: } | October Term, 1848 |

LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Catherine Patrick, vs. David Patrick.

BE it remembered that on this 8th day of August, A. D. 1848, the said Catherine Patrick made it appear to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, by the affidavit of a disinterested person, that David Patrick, the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana: Whereupon this publication is made notifying the said David Patrick to be and appear before the judges of the Allen Circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the Co. of Allen, on the 2d Monday of October next and if lead, answer, or demur to said petition, or in default thereof the court will hear and determine the case in his absence and take the petition as true against him the said defendant.

R. E. FLEMING, Clerk A. C. C.

MOSES JENKINSON, Att'y for Comp't.

August. 12, 1848 [$2 20] 3w6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Indiana, to wit: } | Allen Circuit Court. |
| Allen County. } | |

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

Dennis Taylor, vs. Isaac W. Colic.

Notice is hereby given the said defendant, and all other persons concerned, of the filing and pendency of said writ of attachment, and that unless he be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in said county, on the 2d Monday in October next the said case will be heard and determined in his absence R. E. FLEMING, Clerk.

HOUGH & SITES, Att'ys.

August 4, 1848. [$1 50] 3w7.

**HUMPHREY & BROWN**

*Stone Cutters and Stone Masons.*

DEALERS in Stone, Lime, Marble, Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table Tops of Isquality, American & Italian Marble, Cut Stone for buildings, and all Jobs in the Stone Line done to order. Shop and Lime Kilns on the Canal, west of Ewings Warehouse and Boat Yard.

JAMES HUMPHREY. JOHN BROWN.

August 4th, 1848.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, I will on the 28th day of August inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the County of Allen, offer for sale at public auction the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate to wit: The North half of the South East quarter of Section No 4, Township 31, North of Range 12, East; Also the South West quarter of the North West quarter of Section No. 3, of same Township and Range, containing in all one hundred and twenty acres. And upon failure to realize a sum sufficient to pay the demand, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Freeborn P. Tinkham, at the suit of the state of Indiana.

S. S. MORRIS, Sh'ff. A. C.

August 3, 1848. [$2 10] 3w5.

MAPLE, New Orleans, and Suger House Molasses—Each superior of their kind, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

CAMINA SACRAS; The Psaltry; David's Harp; Howe's Instrumental Music; Boston Glee Book and others just received at Walker's, No. 2 Hanna's Block.

THE GREAT

## Revolution in Europe

Is nothing in comparison to the Revolution in the prices of NEW GOODS at

**W. Smith & Co's,!**

*No. 3, Jones' Block, FORT WAYNE, Indiana*

WE are just receiving by *Steam, Express* and *Telegraph Lines* the CHEAPEST and best selected stock of

**NEW GOODS**

ever offered in Fort Wayne, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Sattinets, blue and mixed Drillings, Cotton Yarn, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Cambrics, Linens, Hosiery, Shawls, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Bonnets, Gent's, Youths' and Children's Leghorn, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots, Shoes, and Slippers;

**Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,**
*Iron, Nails, Steel, Glass, &c.*

In fact, every thing necessary to *Clothe the Naked and Feed the Hungry.* We are selling SHEETINGS lower than ever before. An article of

*Good Heavy Yard-Wide Sheeting which has heretofore sold for Ten Cents, we are now selling for Sixpence, or sixteen yards for One Dollar!!!*

We still adhere strictly to our motto of *No Shaving on Due bills, Orders, or Barter Trades,* but an even up cash price in all cases Don't take our word for it, but call and satisfy yourselves.

**WANTED:**

All kinds of PRODUCE, PEARLS, BLACK SALTS, &c. for which we will pay the Highest Market Price.

*SALERATUS AT WHOLESALE.*

W. SMITH & Co.

Fort Wayne, May 1, 1848. y44.

**New York Wholesale Store**

AT FORT WAYNE.

E. & J. NIRDLINGER have received an extensive stock of DRY GOODS which they bought principally for wholesaling. Country merchants will do well in giving us a call, after they have tried elsewhere else, they will find their chance better than ever to replenish their stock, in the above establishment. Come in and examine their very large new stock and we are sure you cant help buying, for there never was such a stock in Fort Wayne.

*A Great Chance for Country Merchants.*

NIAGARA STORE, July 15th, 1848.

THE LARGEST AND BEST

*Stock of Goods in the Western States is to be found at*

**A. B. MILLER'S**

*NIAGARA STORE.*

THE habits of a Newspaper will not admit of entering into a detailed account of the numerous articles contained in the stock. Suffice it to say

*Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Woodenware, Saddlery, &c.*

can be found in an almost endless variety. The public may rest assured that this statement is not mere gasconade, but truth every word, and in order to prove it will please call and examine for themselves.

## For Sale or Exchange for Stock.

ONE Quarter Section of rich Land, 10 miles from the Canal and 20 from Fort Wayne, New Columbia, the county seat of Whitley, or for real estate in the City of Milwaukie. For further particulars enquire of JOHN LEWIS, Esq. Hunting'n, Huntington County, *Indiana.*

N. B—The above is well watered, a stream running through it, and is not surpassed in fertility or location in the State.

Aug 4, 1848. 3w5.

DOYLE AND DICKEY'S

**Daily Packet Line.**

THIS line of new and splendid Packet Boats will start from La Fayette on Monday March 27th, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving at Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., going east. The Line at present consists of four Boats, on the 1st of May there will be an addition of three new Packets, forming

**A Daily Line between Covington, Indiana, and Toledo, Ohio.**

OHIO, ..... *Capt.* CLARK SMITH,
ILLINOIS, ..... W. S. B. HUBBELL
INDIANA, ..... G. B. ALVORD,
MISSOURI, ..... A. VAN NESS

or particulars apply to the Captains on board

W. H. NOBLE, *Agent.*

Fort Wayne, March 23, 1848 38—tf

*BY EXPRESS.*

EXPRESSLY FOR THE LADIES,

JUST received last evening by the P. Hoag land, a most splendid stock of

**Fancy Goods.**

such as FANCY LACE BONNETS, and so something a little extra in the *Ribbon Line,* Also splendid stock of *EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS,* and *French Cambric Handkerchiefs,* such as are not often seen in this market. All kinds of FANCY GOODS kept constantly on hand, call and see them. MRS. DYKES.

## Seasoned Lumber.

A. B. Miller is receiving a choice lot of Seasoned Poplar or White Wood Lumber from his Mills in Noble County, and has now on hand a few thousand feet of Siding.

Persons desiring such lumber will please call at the Niagara Store.

A. B. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 12, 1848.

HEMLOCK TANNED, Spanish Sole Leather, &c. constantly on hand at the Niagara Store, and sold at the lowest market rates, by A. B. MILLER.

## TO FARMERS.

THREE dozen Eastern made Cradles, warranted, which will be sold low for cash, by E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

ROBERT HOOD, *Justice of the Peace and Notary Public,* hereby gives notice that he will at all times attend in his office (at the Mayor's office) on Clinton street in the city of Fort Wayne, where he will make *Deeds Mortgages,* and other *Instruments of Writing* on reasonable terms, also attend to his official duties.

Fort Wayne, June 24, 1848. 51.

PLAIN, Fancy and Mourning Note Paper; also a fine assortment of Transparent and Motto Wafers, just received by

May 13, 1848. C. R. WALKER

## Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Harris Chittenden & John Orff was dissolved on the 27th ult. by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by Orff and Schwegman at the old stand, who will settle all claims against the late firm, and receive all debts due to it. HARRIET CHITTENDEN,
JOHN ORFF.

July 27, 1848.

## Notice

IS hereby given that all persons who have subscribed stock to the Fort Wayne and Luna Turnpike Company, payable in any thing else than money or land, are requested to pay the same 60 days after the date hereof, at such times and places, and in such amounts as the Treasurer may draw on them, for to meet the payment of contracts for work done for said company.

By order of the *Directors.*

SAM'L. HANNA, President.

W. JEFFERDS, Clerk.

July 8, 1848.

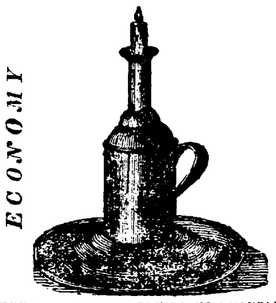
## New Books.

COURT of Monti Christo, by Dumas.
Shakespeare's Novels, "
Life in London, by Reynolds.
Black Prophet, by Carleton.
Manœuvering Mother, by Carleton.
Christopher Tadpole, by Smith.
Cruise of the Midge, "
And lots of others, for sale at

May 13. 1848 WALKER'S

THE CELEBRATED

**Drummond Light!**



ECONOMY IS WEALTH!

THE above cut represents DRUMMOND'S CANDLE MAKER, the most economical and labor saving article ever invented, combining every advantage which can be wished for in furnishing light. By its use, a person can, at any moment, produce a candle, equal in solidity and durability to any made by the old, laborious and more expensive method. The candles made in this article will burn with a clear, brilliant and steady light, without that flickering, usual in ordinary candles. The fibres of the wick, in passing through the tube within the cylinder, are drawn perfectly smooth, which not only prevents the flaring of the light, but also keeps the candle from running down on the side.

This article is one which every house keeper, as well as all who study economy in the use of light, should possess themselves of, as it is simple, convenient and economical, being simply a candlestick which makes its own candles. Its most ingeniously constructed, with a reservoir for tallow, lard, or other materials of which candles were made; also a place to deposit the wick, both of which, by only turning a screw, are forced up in the form of a perfect candle, either in short or long lengths, as may be desired thus forming an endless candle by simply refilling the reservoir when it is all used. It is easily exhausted. The reservoir holds nearly one pound of tallow, or each for six candles.

Candles can be made by using Drummond's Candle-maker at less than ONE HALF the ordinary expense, two or three cents per pound of tallow or other material. From the experience of many families who have used the Candle maker, as well as the numerous testimonials which it has been called to show, we place the DRUMMOND CANDLE MAKER before the public as an article which may always be depended upon. With care it will never get out of order.

The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above Candle-maker in the Counties of Allen, Adams Huntington, Blackford, De Kalb, Steuben, Wells, Whitley, Grant, Noble and La Grange, is now prepared to give great inducements to those wishing to engage in a speculation. He will sell any or all the above counties, so that any man with limited capital can in a short time double and treble his money. He will also sell the Candle-maker at Retail.

Those wishing to examine them, can see them at my store on Columbia-st., two doors west of A. B. Miller's.

A. S. JOHNS.

Fort Wayne, July 15, 1848. 2.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Cider Vinegar of superior quality and warranted pure, for sale by the barrel or gallon at the Niagara Store.

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

JUNIATA IRON.—A general assortment of Juniata Iron, for sale by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

TANNERS' OIL.—A large supply of pure Tanners' Oil, free from sediment, and warranted 30 gallons to the barrel, for sale by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

ENGLISH LAMP BLACK.—Another lot of superior quality just received at the Niagara Store. A. B. MILLER.

FIGS, RAISINS, SARDINES, & HERRING—Fresh and good, for sale cheap by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

## NEW GOODS

At Barnett & Nelson.'s

June 24th, 1848.

## A Great Chance!

BROUGH AND READY ALMANACS for 1847, and '48—with a splendid portrait of "Old Zach."—For sale at a small advance on first cost, S. & W. S. EDSALL.

June 17.

BY EXPRESS.

*Spring Fashions,* 1848,

*At EDSALLS' New Store.*

THE Ladies are invited to call and examine our new stock of

**Spring and Summer Goods, Fancy Articles, etc.**

of the richest, finest, and newest styles. They will be sold unusually low.

April 14, 1848. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

PINE SHINGLES.—100 M. pine shingles for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

A Few extra fine PLOWS for sale on commission. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

HATS & CAPS, of the latest styles, for sale S. & W. S. EDSALL.

LARGE and splendid assortment of fancy Cravats for sale by E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

## CITY LIQUOR STORE.

THE subscriber having taken the Hutchinson store, on Columbia Street, east of Clinton st., invites the attention of the public to his fine stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

**Wines and Liquors.**

Which he offers at WHOLESALE, and in quantities to suit purchasers, on the most reasonable terms. Not wishing to flatter, please call and examine for yourselves. The stock consists of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alex. Seignette Brandy, | | Com. Gin, | |
| French | " | Port wines, | |
| Cherry | " | S. M. | " |
| fine domestic | " | Sweet | " |
| Holland Gin. | | | |

Old Rye and superior rectified WHISKEY.

Also a fine stock of

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**

and QUEENS & GLASS WARE, all of which will be sold low and very low,

S. BEAL.

June 3, 1848. 6m—48.

## Lands for Sale.

A Valuable tract of Land containing 460 acres in Kosciusko County, four miles from Warsaw, will be sold low on application to A. B. Miller, Fort Wayne. Also, 600 acres for sale, located in Noble County. Apply as above

A. B. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, July 5, 1848.

*CASH FOR WHEAT.*

THE Farmers are respectfully requested to call at A. B. Miller before selling their wheat, as he designs buying for CASH, and will pay as high a price as the eastern market will justify.

July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

SOCKET & FIRMER CHISELS, Hand Vises, Dividers, Augurs, Braces, with and without bits, Files and other articles in the Hardware line, for sale low by

July 15, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

EXPRESS.

## Leo Woolen Factory.

HAVING erected and furnished a large WOOLEN FACTORY at HAMILTON'S MILLS, on *the little St. Joseph river,* in Cedar Creek Township, Allen County, Indiana and fitted the same with a superior new double

**Carding Machine**

of the most approved kind, I am prepared to card all the wool that is brought to me in a good and proper manner, and warrant all the work to be well done.

Wool can be left in Fort Wayne at the store of JAMES M. HAMILTON, and the rolls will be returned there promptly in good order and proper condition without any charge.

Wool and all kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for carding, not refusing the *dimes* when convenient.

People coming from a distance can have their wool carded immediately.

*Fulling, Dyeing, & Cloth Dressing*

done in the best workmanlike manner. All work done by me is warranted to be done in a proper workmanlike manner.

JAMES ENSEY.

May 13, 1848. (46,

LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, & SLIPPERS.—The latest styles, together with Children's Shoes, for sale by

May 27, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

MUSIC PAPER—Just received and for sale at C. R. WALKER'S.

## NEW ARRIVAL

**By Telegraph.**

JUST received at HILL WILSON, & CO'S, a splendid lot of

*Fancy Spring Goods,*

the first in the market. First come first served. Call in, Call in!

April 21. 1848.

**To the Ladies.**

MRS. DYKES returns her sincere thanks to the ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity for the liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in business, and respectfully informs them that she has just returned from New York with a large, magnificent, and fashionable assortment of

**Fancy Goods**

which having been selected expressly for this market, will, she flatters herself, meet the approval of her customers. She particularly invites attention to her stock of *Fringes, Gimps, Lace Trimmings, Buttons, French Artificials, Ribbons, &c.,* which far exceeds any thing of the kind ever offered here. Fancy Parasols, Bonnets, Fancy Beads, &c. in great variety

She is also daily expecting a large and well selected assortment of

**Staple Dry Goods,**

Calicoes, De Laines, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Barages, &c. All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

## Town Lots for Sale.

*At the Indiana Land and Tax Agency.*

THE subscriber offers the following Lots for sale, situate in Fort Wayne as follows:

HANNA'S ADDITION—Lots numbered 166, 37, 38, 39, 40, 336, 278, and 279.

COUNTY ADDITION AND OLD PLAT.—7, 39, 6, 42, 72, and e. 1 3 of 75, part 59.

LEWIS'S ADDITION.—Lot 3, Block 27; lot 7, Block 3; lot 6, Block 27; lot 8, Block 3; lot 1, Block 26; lot 9, Block 3; lot 7, Block 25 at 1, Block 4.

PARROTT'S ADDITION—Lots numbered 9, 9, and 30.

These will be sold low for cash or on a credit

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

May 27, 1848. y47.

COME one come all, to Walker's New Book Store if you wish to get knowledge very cheap.

*The place to buy cheap is at the Old Stand on Columbia Street*

E. D. BARTLETT & CO. are now filling up with the best and cheapest lot of

**Spring and Summer Goods**

ever offered in the place. They are all of the latest fashions, and will be sold unusually low; of this any one can be satisfied by calling and examining the prices.

The stock includes a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, such as French summer Cassimeres, a superior article and cheap. Plain and striped Satin Vestings, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. A large assortment of prints of all colors, Ladies' Silk Dress Goods Large assortment ribbons, &c., in short all kinds of fancy articles.

*There is no real occasion for sickness!*

## Dr. Ralph's Pills,

COMPOUNDED on the only principle on which a UNIVERSAL MEDICINE can safely and conscientiously be recommended to the world. They are fast superceding every other remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Acidity, Heartburn, Costiveness, all Impurities of the blood, Biliousness, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, the diseases of WESTERN CLIMATE, &c. The reason is obvious—they act in

PERFECT ACCORDANCE WITH NATURE.

Their operation is exceedingly mild and pleasant, and if taken in accordance with the directions, which are remarkably plain and clear,

THEY CANNOT FAIL TO CURE

and to perfectly prevent diseases of every kind. See explanation of the new theory in the Rabbinian' an invaluable paper which may be had gratis of the agents.) Their unexampled success in all the complaints of FEMALES, and those also attending pregnancy, is acknowledged by thousands.

NO FEMALE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

Testimonials of cures, of every disease the human system is liable to, often after all other means had failed, are consequently being received at the Central Office, N. Y. City.

Price 25 cents a box, with full directions, and Family packages at $1, (in which is much saving.)

J. B. Hanna, Fort Wayne, having been appointed general agent, will supply this celebrated medicine, wholesale and retail on the same terms as at the Central Office.

June 13, 1848. y9

Read the following testimony from W. W. Steevens, principal of the Classical & Commercial Academy, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

"Having had repeated opportunities for the last fourteen years of witnessing the great benefits various persons have derived from the use of Doctor RALPH'S PILLS, and knowing Doctor RALPH to be a graduate of the University of Edinburg, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and of the Medical College of the State of New York; also a Physician of *Long, Extensive and successful Practice,* I cordially recommend said Pills to all who may be afflicted with diseases for which the Pills are recommended, believing they will perform all that is promised for them if the directions for using them be strictly followed.

W. W. STEEVENS.

Fort Wayne, July, 1848.

"DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I would state that I have used Doctor RALPH'S PILLS in my family for something like ten years, and am satisfied that they are an excellent family Medicine. I have no doubt but that the use of them has at different times saved myself and family much sickness and expense.

HUGH MILLER."

To J. B. HANNA.

The above Pills can be had at wholesale of J. B. HANNA, General Agent at Fort Wayne.

They are also sold at retail by A. B. Miller Ligonier; E. D. Bartlett & Co., La Grange Centre; C. R. Walker, Fort Wayne; DeFrees, Wolf Lake; Peter Heller Eel River; Robert Dykes, Ontario; J. N. Alderman, May's Mills; L. S Bayless, Bayless's Mills.

JUST received, a splendid lot of CONFECTIONARY. Also, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

June 3. J. A. COLERICK.

CITRON, a fine article, just received by

June 3 J. A. COLERICK.

TAMARINDS just received.

J. A. COLERICK.

SALAD OIL, pure and fresh.

J. A. COLERICK.

## Fire Engine and Carding Machine

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for an extensive manufactory of Fire Engines, Carding Machines &c. is prepared to fill all orders that may be given him. The engines and machines are warranted, and will be afforded of any size and power. He sells on a liberal credit or at a discount for cash. Inquire at the "Indiana Land and Tax Agency," Calhoun st.

June 1 (48) JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

## A. B. MILLER

IS Daily receiving large additions to his STOCK, being determined to have for the present and future, as he has had heretofore, the

*Largest and best Assortment of Goods in the State.*

Fort Wayne, June 3, 848.

MILL and X Cut SAWS—Rowell's superior Mill and X-Cut Saws, just received and for sale by A. B. MILLER.

RAISINS, Lemon Syrup, Ground Spices, &c. just received by A. B. MILLER.

LOAF SUGAR, Powdered, a first rate article for bar use, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

*Air Tight Cooking Stoves.*

HATHAWAY Patents, from Gephart Marshall & Co's Foundry, Dayton, Ohio, warranted two years, for sale at

S. & W. S. EDSALL'S.

TEA KETTLES, BAKE OVENS—Together with dishcards of Pots, Skillets and Spiders, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

WHITE FISH, in barrel and half barrels—a fine article—just received at No. 3.

May 26. W. SMITH & CO.

TANNERS OIL.—A large supply of Tanner's Oil can always be found at the Niagara Store, where it will be sold at the lowest figure. A. B MILLER.

FARMERS' DEPOT, *May 27, 1848.*

ANOTHER batch of our NEW GOODS has come to hand. We expect the remainder by every boat.

BONNETS—Florence, Geneva Pearl, Gimp Trench Lace, Bird's Eye, and Straw Bonnets.—Ladies' and Misses'—newest styles, and cheap. CHITTENDEN & ORFF

LADIES' GAITERS, half Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, Walking Shoes, &c. just rec'd.

June 3, 1848. CHITTENDEN & ORFF.

SADDLES & BRIDLES.—A large and splendid assortment selling low, very low, at the Niagara Store. Call and buy before they are all gone. A. B. MILLER.

PALM LEAF HATS from one to four shillings, ribbon in the bargain, also a few left of the splendid split Straw Hats, price don't say until you call and see at the Niagara store.

**Ladies and Gentlemen,**

*If you wish Fashionable and Cheap Goods Callin at the Store of*

**B. MASON**

*On Columbia Street, South side, one door east of Calhoun, Fort Wayne, Indiana.*

WITH great pleasure I announce to my old customers and the public generally, that I am now receiving a large and well selected stock of

**Spring & Summer Goods**

consisting in part of Cloths and Cassimeres, with a general assortment of Men and Boys Summer goods. Also

**Ladies' Dress Goods,**

such as Silks, Ginghams, Calicoes, new styles Very rich an cheap Parasols, Bonnets Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Shawls of every description, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c. Brown and Bleached Muslins, Ticking, Checks, Palm Leaf, Cassimere and Silk Hats, Boots and Shoes of all qualities and sizes.

QUEENSWARE of the latest and richest styles, to which I invite particular attention.

HARDWARE, Iron, Nails, Castings, &c., together with almost every article usually kept in the most extensive Dry Goods establishments.

The above comprises a large and beautiful stock of Goods, selected with great care from the latest arrivals in New York. My friends and the public generally are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I can offer a great many new and handsome styles not to be found generally.

Fort Wayne, May 10, 1848.

**John Hough, Jr.,**

*Attorney & Counsellor at-Law,*

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

WILL attend to all professional business entrusted to his care. He will continue the late business of Worthington & Hough, and give particular attention to the collecting and securing of debts; also to the sale of lands, payment of taxes, &c. in Northern Indiana.—Office at the sign of the "Indiana Land Agency," on Calhoun street

Commissioner of deeds for New York.

Notary Public.

May 27, 1848. y47.

**INDIAN A LAND AND TAX AGENCY.**

THE subscriber having become sole proprietor of the above Agency, will continue the business of a

"GENERAL LAND AGENCY"

in all its various branches, and tenders his services to the public for the *Sale of Lands, Investigation of Titles, Payment of Taxes, Procuring of Patents,* and other services pertaining to a systematic and General Land Agency Business. He is provided with numerous and accurate Maps of different counties, and of the State—has personally visited the greater portion of Northern Indiana, and has numerous and careful correspondents, and is therefore prepared to furnish extensive and thorough information with regard to the ownership, soil, location and value of lands, which will be afforded gratuitously to all who desire such information.

As agent for the owner, he offers for sale large bodies of valuable land, well adapted to farming purposes, situate as follows:

| | Acres. | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allen County | 18,706 | Noble County | 8,847 |
| DeKalb " | 7,924 | Whitley " | 8,898 |
| Steuben " | 2,988 | Huntington " | 5,364 |
| Lagrange " | 965 | Wabash " | 7,703 |
| Kosciusko " | 5,480 | Miami " | 837 |
| Blackford " | 2,774 | Carrol " | 880 |
| Jay " | 596 | Cass " | 640 |
| Wells " | 2,420 | Fulton " | 1,989 |
| Adams " | 996 | Marshall " | 227 |
| Elkhart " | 720 | White " | 1,547 |
| Fountain " | 1,848 | Montgomery " | 720 |
| Putnam " | 897 | Clinton " | 897 |
| Parke " | 535 | Marion " | 320 |

The above lands will be sold for cash, or a part cash and the remainder on a reasonable credit. Title rendered indisputable.

He also offers for sale

*Several Valuable Improved Farms.*

## Townsend's Sarsaparilla

THE MOST RELIABLE PARYMEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any other preparation for all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, or requiring the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

This great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, but strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. An in this is the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 20,000 of these were considerable trouble.

More than 2,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism
1,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
1,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
700 cases of the different Female Complaints;
1,000 cases of Scorfula;
1,000 cases of the Liver Complaint;
1,000 cases of Diseases of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
2,000 cases of Consumption;
And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Back and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have it from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. VAN BUREN, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in New-Brunswick, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases within that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to the credit of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST YEAR!

It removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the warm season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in all rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The celebrating cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Others having cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Others having cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Others having

# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Vol. 9—No. 9. FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Saturday, September 2, 1848. Whole No. 841.



## THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

*OFFICE,—Over P. P. Baily's Hardware Store, corner of Clinton and Columbia streets Third Story.*

**TERMS:**

Two Dollars per annum in Advance; TwoDollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months. Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher

Advertisements inserted at OneDollar perSquare of Ten Lines, for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

## JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.



## Drugs & Chemicals.

1000 ozs Gumme 125 " Turkey Opium
300 " Salæte 150 " Yellow Barks
300 " Pipirine 300 " ditto Powd.
200 " Ext. Bark 200 " Blue Mass London
100 lbs Red Barks
200 " ditto Powd. 500 " Senna. Ind. & Alex.
300 " Calomel Engl.
500 " Aloes Soc. 200 " Sarsa. Hond.
350 " Rhubarb Powd. 100 " Ipicac Powd.
150 " Jalap Powd. 200 ozs Benzoic Acid
100 " Quickssilver 50 " Morphia Sulp. & Acet.
10 lbs Iodin
10 " Iodide Pottassa

Just received and for sale very low by H. B. REED.

## Gunsmithing, &c.

J. C. CAMPBELL informs the public that he has commenced business on his own account, in the shop at the west end of Columbia-street, near the basin, and south of Nichols' warehouses, where he will do all kinds of work in his line, either making or repairing. NEW RIFLES made to order in the latest improved style, and warranted equal to any in the United States. Any one wanting a good gun—one he can depend on to kill or hit the mark at any distance—is invited to call and try his work.

*** *Locks repaired, Keys fitted, and all kinds of Jobbing done.*

Fort Wayne, Feb. 4, 1848. y31.

## Franklin Type Foundry.

59 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

THE subscribers have taken the Type Foundry lately occupied by Robert Taylor, in the city of New York, where they are prepared to supply orders for news and fancy Type, Presses, Brass Rule, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Composing Sticks, Cases, and every article necessary for a printing office. The type which are cast in new moulds from an entire new set of matrices, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold on accommodating terms. All the Type manufactured by us is HAND CAST. The attention of Stereotypers is particularly called to this type, which is peculiarly adapted to their purpose—Composit on Rollers cast for printers. Mr. John A. T. Overend is still engaged in superintending the manufacturing department. Proprietors of newspapers who will buy five times as much type as their bills amount, may give the above three months insertion in their papers, and send a copy containing it to the subscribers.

WHITING & TAYLOR,
(Successors of Robert Taylor)
No. 59 Gold st., corner of Ann.

CHARLES WHITING,
THEODORE TAYLOR. 3

## Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, several valuable tracts of improved and wildlands, situated in Allen county. Persons wishing to settle in this county, would find this a favorable opportunity to procure farms.

THOS. HAMILTON.

## FOR SALE.

THE Valuable Mill property belonging to Fairfield & Freeman is miles south of this town. This property consists of a Flouring Mill with three run of stones, in good order—a first rate new Saw Mill, with a house attached to it to make shingles, lath, and putty other machinery. Also, a dwelling house, stables, a house for Country customers, and every convenience, and about 9 acres of land and an other privilege on the East side of the River.—This stream affords a plenty of water at any season of the year, and its situation makes it the best mill property in the west.

Mr. Freeman's health is so poor he cannot attend to the business, and not being convenient for me to attend, as I live to far off, &c.—The payments will be easy, as I am not in want of money. I should like to exchange for a part of the purchase please call on the subscriber.

ASA FAIRFIELD.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 5, 1846. 6

SHAWLS.—A splendid assortment of Wool Stradilla, and Cashmere Shawls for sale by Oct. 15, 1847. HILL, WILSON & Co.

GLOVES & MITTENS.—every kind. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

ZEPHYR HOODS, and Comforters, at E. D. BARTLETT & Co's.

COLLINS' And Simmons' AXES for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

IRON of all sizes and sizes for sale by S. & S. W. EDSALL.

WINDOW GLASS of all the largest sizes—22 by 24; 18 by 22, 16 by 20, 12 by 18, 14 by 20, 12 by 16, &c. H. B. REED.

COTTON YARN.—Long skein of all numbers, for sale by BARNETT & NELSON. Oct. 23.

## More Light.

JUST received 20 boxes Star and Mould Candles. S. & W. S. EDSALL

CREWELS.—Every shade and color; also variety of beautiful patterns for work. MRS. DYKES.

## Groceries.

50 Bags Rio Coffee.
20 bbls N. O. Sugar.
600 lbs. Loaf "
500 " Crushed "
600 " Pulv'd "
10 Half Chests Fresh Teas.

Pepper, Spices, &c., &c., for sale low Oct. 15, 1847. HILL WILSON & Co.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and all kinds of VESTINGS, a good assortment for sale cheap by S. & W. L. EDSALL.

WHITE FISH.—26 bls. of White Fish, prime articles just rec'd and for sale by HILL, WILSON & CO.

## Printer's Ink.

H. B. REED has on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of James' superior *NEWS INK*, to which he invites the attention of Printers. His warranty.


## Canal Certificate Lost.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the proper officer having charge of the Wabash & Erie Canal Lands east of Tippecanoe for a new certificate for the West half of the north west quarter, Section 11, Township 30, North of range 13 east, granted to me in April, 1845. Said certificate, No. 4568, having been lost or destroyed.

ENRY DROVE.

Fort Wayne, March 3, 1848. pd3m35.

## Notice.

THE Firm of SAMUEL HANNA & SONS was dissolved in July last. This is to give notice to all concerned, that the notes and accounts due said firm, both in this county and Noble, have been put in the hands of Mr. WM. C. TAYLOR for collection, who is authorized to receive and receipt for the same. Many persons owing have been repeatedly called on for payment, and as I am neglected in pay, until I have become ashamed to ask them again; but I assure all persons indebted that unless their attention is immediately directed to the subject, they will find those claims in the hands of an officer for collection.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Ft. Wayne, Nov. 29th, 1847. tf 22.


## SPRING ARRIVAL
## At the Farmers' Depot.

CHITTENDEN & ORFF are now receiving from New York a full and general assortment of

*New Spring & Summer Goods, Fancy Articles, &c.*

all of the latest styles, and best qualities, which they will sell at such prices as to maintain the wide-spread reputation of the Farmer's Depot as "The Cheap Store." The stock includes Barages, Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Ginghams; a plentiful lot of Calicoes; Summer Shawls every variety—some of them very rich; Ribbons, Fans, Artificials, Trimmings of all kinds, and every thing else that a lady can wish, either for ornament or use.

For the Gentlemen, we have a grand assortment of Cassimeres, Broad Cloths, Satinetts, Jeans, Summer Goods, splendid Satin and Summer Vestings, Ready Made Clothing, &c.

MUSLIN cheaper than ever; a good article of yard wide for *Sixpence a yardl!* first rate do. for eight cents!!! Every thing else proportionably low.

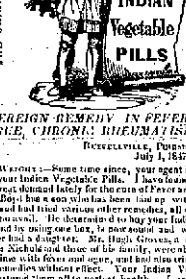
## Groceries.

Large stock of fine fresh Family Groceries, such as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Alspice, &c. of the best quality and very low. Also, an assortment of QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.

June 3, 1843.

## NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

THE INVALID'S BEST FRIEND!




*SOVEREIGN REMEDY IN FEVER AND AGUE, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, &c.*

Russellville, Putnam Co., In. July 1, 1847.

DR. WRIGHT:—Some time since, your agent left me a supply of your Indian Vegetable Pills. I have found such Pills to be in great demand lately for the cure of Fever and Ague. Mr. James Boyd has a son who has been laid up with Fever and Ague, and had tried various other remedies, all of which proved of no avail. He determined to buy your Indian Vegetable Pills, and by using one box, is now sound and well. Mr. T. Spencer had a daughter, Mr. Hugh Groves, a son, and Mr. Charles Stafford, three of his family, afflicted with ague at the same time with fever and ague, and had also tried the various other remedies without effect. Your Indian Vegetable Pills have given entire relief to each of the patients. I can say, among you from what I have seen, your Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on for a perfect cure of Fever and Ague.

Yours respectfully,
JACOB DEHITAR, P. M.
Also an acting Justice of the Peace.

This is to certify that I was entirely cured of the chills and fever of several months' standing, by the use of four doses of your pills each, of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, after having medicine from a regular physician for some time, and have had no symptoms of it since, which has been about one year ago.

J. W. FREEMAN.

TEXAS, Champaign Co., Ohio.

This is to certify that I was cured of the chills and fever by the use of one box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, after having had three attacks of it. DAVID HART.

Spray Grove, Fairfield Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1846.

DYSPEPSIA, like every other form of disease, are only an effort of nature to expel from the body something that is opposed to health—it is merely a struggle between the good and bad humors for supremacy, and the composition which opposes is called Fever. The usual symptoms of a Fever are heaviness, languor, anxiety, sighing, sad yawning, with alternate fits of heat and cold. After which, the patient complains of pain in the head and back, thirst, difficulty of breathing, pain in the limbs, a sense of weight in the region of the stomach, nausea and sickness, with sometimes a vomiting of bilious matter.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found peculiarly adapted to the cure of all kinds of fever, as they not only thoroughly cleanse the stomach and regulate all bilious humors, but they open those excretory vessels which empty into the bowels, and consequently the impurity contained in the circulation which is the cause of all disordered motion of the blood called Fever, is thrown into the bowels from whence it is carried off by the regular alvine discharges.

In using WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS for Fevers, the only care necessary is, to have the sufficient cure rate copiously by the bowels. If the symptoms are urgent, from four to eight Pills should be taken, night and morning, until the fever has subsided—after which, smaller doses, once in twenty four hours, will be sufficient to restore the body to a state of sound health.

*Agents in Allen County.*—Turk, Robinson, & Co., Fort Wayne. A. B. Miller, New Haven. J. B. Hogan, Hunter town.

*LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!*

Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outer appearance, the original article. The safest course is to purchase from the agents only one or many of whom will be found in nearly every town or county in the State.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Phil adelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 193 Tremont st., Boston. 49y.

## SADDLERY,

At Wholesale and Retail.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Cincinnati with a large stock of LEATHER AND HARDWARE, which he is now manufacturing into *Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Saddle-bags, Carpet-bags, Bridles, Collars*, and every other article that belongs to his line of business, and will sell at wholesale or retail lower than can be bought in any of the eastern cities, and will warrant all work to be well done.

N. B.—Shop opposite Jones' Block, and one door west of J. Lillie's Hotel; don't forget the place, for I am determined not to be undersold by any person here or elsewhere.

SAMUEL H. SHOAFF.

Fort Wayne, May 27, 1843. 147.

## Fort Wayne Dye House.

THE subscribers inform the public that they have opened a Dye house on Washington street, one door west of Calhoun street, where they are prepared to Dye every description of *Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods* on short notice. Being regular Dyers thoroughly acquainted with every branch of their business, having worked in some of the principal manufactories in Lowell, Charleston, &c., as well as in Europe, they can warrant that every article committed to their care shall be done in a style to give entire satisfaction.

*Cloaks, Mantua Silks, and DeLaine Dresses, Shawls, Parasols, Straw Bonnets, Hats, &c.*, colored or cleansed. COATS, PANTS, *Merino Shawls, Table Covers, &c.*, Dyed and well pressed, and warranted to keep their color, and not rub off. CARPETS cleaned from Oil and other spots.

ERUGER & CO.

June 17, 1848. Jm30pd.


*From the Washington Union.*

## ANOTHER GUN SPIKED.

The whig press has been circulating an article from Prentiss' Louisville Journal, charging Gen. Cass with fraud in his connexion with a former land association. We had placed this matter in train of investigation. We had conversed with two of the partners in the company; both of them had ridiculed the charge, and vindicated the high character of Gen. Cass. They stated that Mr. Kercheval had been appointed general agent of the concern; that Gen. Cass himself had not been the depositary of its funds, and that most of the transactions in relation to the business had taken place whilst he was minister in France. If Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, had for one moment misconceived and censured the conduct of General Cass, he was afterwards satisfied upon the subject; and we bring the Nashua (N. H.) Gazette of the 3d instant to bear witness in favor of Gen. Cass:

"A MARE'S NEST.—The Louisville Journal has dug up the history of a land speculation which has been dead and buried for ten years, and in which Gen. Cass, Henry Hubbard, F. O. J. Smith, and others were engaged and given it to the public with a loud flourish of trumpets. The Journal professes to base a charge of fraud against Gen. Cass on the alleged ground that he, by his agent, cheated Mr. Hubbard and others in the transaction—To nail this fabrication to the counter, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Hubbard is one of the warmest and most earnest friends of Mr. Cass's election to be found in New England; that he considers him in every respect qualified for and worthy of the Presidency; and that he is untiringly active in promoting his success."

We were about to prepare a short article for the Union when the following letter from Mr. Kercheval himself came to hand by yesterday morning's western mail. It dissipates another of the calumnies with which the country will be inundated from this time till the election:

*From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, August 3.*

ANOTHER "ROORBACK" LOCATED.—*A Federal Falsehood Nailed.*—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, the greatest liar in America, started the story that Gen. Cass robbed somebody once of $10,000 in a land speculation.—Of course such a slander was greedily seized by such billingsgate sheets as the Cleveland Herald and the Detroit Advertiser, and retailed as a gospel truth, those publishers *knowing at the same time it was a most infamous falsehood.*

Here is a statement which ought to make these federal editors blush, if, indeed, there is any shame left in their villainous composition.

Read! It is from the Detroit Advertiser, the very paper that published the falsehood of which it is a blustering refutation:

SPRINGWELLS, July 31, 1848.

*To the Editor of the Detroit Advertiser:*

SIR: I herewith hand you a copy of a communication, addressed by me to the editor of the Louisville Journal, in reply to an editorial article in that paper of the 20th inst., and which is republished in your paper of this morning. You will, I hope, do me the justice, as the agent of the association, to publish it.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient, servant.
B. B. KERCHEVAL.

DETROIT, July 29, 1848.

*To the Editor of the Louisville Journal:*

SIR: Your paper of the 20th inst. has just been put into my hands, with its editorial article headed "Financial operations of Lewis Cass."

As I was the agent of the Western Land Association, so called, whose operations are alluded to, it is an act of justice not less to Gen. Cass than to myself, that I should publicly expose the falsehood of the article, which I shall do by a very brief statement, not permitting myself to doubt but that regard for the truth will insure its admittance into your columns.

In 1836, an association was formed at Washington for the purchase and entry of western lands. Gen. Cass was one of the company, and, upon his recommendation, as he was a western man, and had known me from youth, I was appointed the agent for making the purchases and locations, and I gave bond in a very heavy penalty for the faithful performance of my duties. The Hon. Henry Hubbard was treasurer, and to him all the assessments were to be paid, except those of Gen. Cass, the funds for which being at Detroit, were to be paid to me directly, agreeably to the articles of association. They were so paid, and credited by me, and were charged to me upon the books of the treasurer, and accounted for on the settlement. From time to time as other funds were required, they were remitted to me by the treasurer. It is not true that General Cass had the control of the whole business. He had no more to do with it than any other stockholder. The purchases were committed to my charge, and I received my authority and instructions from F. Markoe, jr., Esq., the corresponding secretary, and from the Hon. Henry Hubbard, the treasurer. Gen. Cass left the United States as Minister to France in October, 1836, and did not return till 1842, long after the dissolution of the association, and he never directed me in the execution of my duties, either before or after his departure.

I was responsible to the officers of the association, and, upon my earnest recommendation, its affairs were closed at Washington in October, 1837, at which time I was requested to appraise the property, which I did, and it was divided into forty-two shares, and assigned by lot, the lots being drawn by the Hon. W. S Fulton, of Arkansas, to each shareholder; and I have receipts in my possession showing the delivery of the deeds to all the parties except to the Hon. Daniel Webster, whose conveyance was delivered to W. R. Thomas, Esq., his attorney. This closed the business of the association under the articles of agreement. The property of each person, at his request, remained in my hands for sale till August, 1838, when the whole was surrendered up, and my responsibility ceased.

General Cass, as I have stated, was all this time in France, and he did not receive his proceeds of the purchases till after his return, and then in property and a loss of more than one-half of the amount paid, besides interest. That the whole operation was unfortunate for all concerned, no one regrets more than I do; but it will excite no surprise when the history of the purchases of land in the western country in 1836 and 1837 is recollected, together with the high prices given and the immense fall in the value of property which immediately afterwards took place. At any rate, I alone am responsible for the purchases, and I have yet to learn that there is the first allegation that I did not act in good faith. You say you are "authorized to make this statement by a member of the association, a gentleman who paid $10,000 into the hands of Gen. Cass or his agent, and who has never received anything in consideration of his money." I shall not stop to expose the dishonesty of a man who, in making such a charge to effect a political object, says he paid that amount to *General Cass or his agent*, when he must know perfectly well that I was the agent of the association, and not of any individual composing it. Does he mean by the distinction here used, that he does not know to which of them he paid that large sum, or has he no voucher either to show for itself or to quicken his memory, or does he use General Cass's name when he knows he uses it falsely!

I do not know who your informant is; but whoever he may be, I know the statement to be false, and I challenge him to the proof of it.

I have already explained how the payments were made, and the books of the association and the accounts of the treasurer will confirm my assertion. If this man was a stockholder, and paid his money to the treasurer, he could not pay it to any one else; he had either sold out previous to the division, or he received his share at the time the division was made.

I renew my challenge to him. Let him show I ever received a dollar of his money, and did not account for it, and he shall be repaid with interest, as soon as the amount can be counted down. It will be difficult to make any man who knows General Cass believe that your informant has had a just demand against him for ten or twelve years for the sum of $10,000, without even asking him to pay it. He has not, indeed evinced much shrewdness in his story; but he is certainly shrewd enough to know that such a debt is worth asking for and, almost any body else would say, worth prosecution; such forbearance is, of itself, a rare merit.

What Gen. Cass's position as Secretary of War had to do with his interest in such a company, I am certainly at a loss to conjecture. Certainly the honorable men with whom he was associated would have spurned the idea of joining with him in a company, in order to take advantage of his official influence and position; and your informant but reveals a trait of character the more, in confessing, in fact, his participation in such motives.

But he need not fear any remorse of conscience. General Cass, the Secretary of War, had no more to do with the sale of the public lands than with the sale of land in the moon; nor did his official situation give him the least control over the subject. There is no law, no usage, no propriety, which prohibits any member of Congress or officer of the government from purchasing public lands, excepting those directly controlling the sale; and from the foundation of the system, there has never been any limitation upon the subject.

The public land is sold in the respective districts where it is situated, and he who pays his money there has the right to any unsold tract. The only prohibition as to purchases is in respect to the register, who keeps the books, and receives the entries, and he can only make them by application in writings in the surveyor general," and in that manner *he* even can buy all the land in his districts.

As to the receiver, the other officer charged with the sales, he is under no prohibition, and these officers have always purchased as much as they please.

I know nothing of any such letter as your state Governor Hubbard write, nor do I believe he did write such a one. He can speak for himself. All that I know is, that a letter in those terms could not be truly written by any one. Very respectfully,

Your ob't. serv't.
B. B. KERCHEVAL.

The Detroit "Advertiser," from which we extract Mr. Kercheval's letter, is one of the bitterest and most malicious whig papers in the Union, and yet its editors have to acknowledge the integrity, &c., of Mr. Kercheval. At the time he was agent he was wealthy, and his circumstances are still good; but he lost much in 1836.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *July* 20, 1848.

SIR: I see by the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, that the estimate for continuing the surveys of the public lands for the present fiscal year, (1849,) has been reduced from $115,000 to $65,000.

As this seems to have been the result of erroneous impressions, in the absence of necessary explanations as to its effects upon the public revenue, and settlement of the country, I deem it my duty to this letter, in the hope that it may not yet be too late to make the desired amendment, before the passage of the bill through the Senate.

The quantity of land still remaining unsurveyed in the *land* States is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Illinois | 30,080 acres |
| In Missouri | 3,330,857 acres |
| In Alabama | 34,126 acres |
| In Mississippi | none |
| In Louisiana | 11,386,178 acres |
| In Michigan | 8,666,920 acres |
| In Arkansas | 1,251,715 acres |
| In Wisconsin | 21,932,772 acres |
| In Iowa | 19,392,131 acres |
| In Florida | 20,961,127 acres |
| Making a total of | 86,885,906 acres |

No appropriation has been asked for the States of Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, as the surveys in those States are either already finished, or approaching to completion, sufficient sums having been heretofore appropriated for that purpose, with the exception of several small items, which are inserted in the bill, for detached surveys, the correction of erroneous and defective surveys, and for retracing, &c. not exceeding in the whole $10,000.

The amount estimated in the Annual Report from this office, for the continuation of the ordinary surveys of the public lands for the present fiscal year, 1849, is $115,000. With this sum it is proposed to survey the following quantities of land, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Michigan | 1,336,320 acres. |
| In Missouri | 1,451,480 acres. |
| In Iowa | 1,612,800 acres. |
| In Wisconsin | 1,612,800 acres. |
| In Florida | 1,981,440 acres. |
| Making a total of | 7,994,840 |

This will require the entire expenditure of the $115,000 including the necessary and usual incidental expenses of the Surveyor General's Offices, and such retracing of former surveys, as errors are detected, and as may be considered absolutely necessary.

I respectfully suggest whether it is not the duty of the General Government to cause all the lands, without reserve, which lie within the limits of the organized States, to be surveyed as rapidly as possible, so that the settlements may be extended, if the States and people should desire it, to every portion of the country, within their respective limits. In other words, is it proper to retard the settlement and growth of these States, by reserving from survey and sale, for indefinite periods of time, large districts of land, until the portions already surveyed are first sold and settled? Such a policy is not just to those States, nor do the best interests of the General Government require it.

I know it to be the most earnest desire of the President, as well as of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the whole of these lands should be surveyed and brought into the market as soon as possible; and such has been the policy of this Department since it has been placed under my control. Each State having jurisdiction over its entire limits, has a right to insist, as new counties are organized, that the lands in each shall be surveyed, so that every quarter section within such counties may be subject to sale and occupation. The surveys should not, therefore, be limited to particular portions of these States, while in other portions the settlements are retarded for want of them, and the more especially, as such a restrictive system also operates disadvantageously to the Union at large by diminishing its revenues—it being well known that by far the largest portion of the money which is now received into the Treasury from this source, is derived from the sales of the more recently surveyed lands, to those entitled to the right of pre-emption, in virtue of prior settlements upon them; and that in proportion as these surveys are restricted, will the receipts into the Treasury be diminished.

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury of the monies to be received from the sales of the public lands for the fiscal year 1849, has also been based upon the supposed continuance of this judicious course of policy; and it is quite certain, that if the surveys are thus limited in quantity, as proposed by the House of Representatives, that this estimate cannot be realized, as the lands already surveyed, and now subject to private entry, may be located with "military warrants," while the pre-emptors who are settled on lands not yet offered for sale, are required to pay for the same in money; so that, as the quantity of fresh lands in the market, is reduced by this operation of curtailing the surveys; so in the like proportion will the receipts into the Treasury become *minus*, for the reasons already stated.

The quantities of land proposed to be surveyed in, and adjacent to the northern parts of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, and in the northern peninsula of Michigan, are also necessary to the closing of the geological surveys, in these regions of country, within the time contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury, as instructions have already been given to them, by his direction, to bring their labors in the field to a close during the ensuing autumn. It being indispensable, that the *linear* should precede the *geological* surveys, to enable the geologists to note upon the township plats, the lands supposed to contain minerals, as contradistinguished from those which are only desirable for agricultural purposes.

The reasons assigned for this reduction in the estimate from $115,000 to $65,000, and for a corresponding reduction of the public surveys, I think are altogether groundless, and that it will not be difficult to expose the fallacy. For it is not with lands, as with food and raiment, as has been contended, that there is a regular annual average demand for so much only, and that the sales consequently will be limited by that demand, however much the quantity may be increased, by bringing large supplies of newly surveyed lands into the market; or, in other words, that "the old lands (if I may use the expression) sell as rapidly as the new, and that the sales cannot be increased by extending the surveys, while there is already so much surveyed land still remaining unsold in the country.

However sound or plausible this doctrine may be in regard to articles which are necessary in our existence and comfort, all experience proves that it is not applicable to the sales of the public lands, as I will endeavor to show by a few simple illustrations.

We received for instance, during the past fiscal year near half a million of dollars from the sales of the "Miami Reservations," (as they are called) in the State of Indiana.—Now, will any person contend that we would have received this half million from the sales of other lands, in other portions of the country, if these particular lands had not been brought into market? Certainly not. How then can the proposition be sustained, that there is a regular average demand for so much land only per annum, and that we cannot change the results by adding to the supply? These were fresh choice lands, advantageously located, and the bringing of them into market, increased the *demand*, as well as the *supply*; and hence this very large addition to the sales for the past year. Such, also was the case with the Wyandot lands, in the State of Ohio.

So it is in regard to the fresh frontier lands upon which those entitled for the most part, to the right of pre-emption, locate their settlements. This class of purchasers, as you know, frequently take up whole districts of country in advance of the surveys, make valuable improvements, erect churches & school houses, and when the land is surveyed and ready for market, they, as a general rule, are ready to pay for it. Now, can it be possible, that any one will seriously contend, that as much land will be sold, if these fresh lands are not surveyed as the settlements progress, and the settlers upon them are prohibited in this way from becoming the "purchasers from the Government?" But independent of the interests of the Government, would such a course of policy be judicious towards this numerous class of settlers? They are the pioneers of the country—a hardy, enterprising and, I may add, necessary race of people, who smooth the way for those who are to succeed them: and shall we, by stopping the surveys, and confining the sales chiefly to the lands already in market, set bounds to their settlements?

We might as well "stand by the Falls of the Niagara, and say to the waters, flow not," as to say to this adventurous class of our citizens, stay your career of enterprise until this Government, acting upon the principles of a rich land proprietor, desiring to make the most of his possessions, shall in its own good time, first dispose of its almost countless number of acres, which are already in the market. For their march is onward, and onward they will go, in spite of such remonstrances.

The demand, therefore, as I have demonstrated, is not limited to any particular average demand or quantity of land for the year, as has been contended, but depends upon a variety of circumstances—such as the quality of the soil, locality as to climate, and commercial and other advantages, and may be increased or diminished in proportion as inducements are held out by the Government, for purchase and settlement. Some prefer timber lands, while others prefer prairie. Again, there are classes who select the rich alluvial lands upon our navigable water courses, and risk the health of their families for the sake of trade and commerce; while others again prefer the high table lands in their rear, though less productive, and more remote from navigation, because the country thereabouts may be considered more desirable in regard to health. Some prefer locations in one State and some in another, and not a few prefer the extreme frontier for the very wildness of the scenes around them.

What, then, is the duty of the Government under this variety of circumstances; for these are all her citizens, belong to the same great family, and her guardianship should extend alike to all? It is to survey all her lands which are susceptible of settlement, as rapidly as possible, and to bring them into market as fast as they are surveyed, so that all classes may be accommodated, and the income annually derived from this profitable source of revenue continue undiminished.

Such has been the policy of our admirable land system, especially since the extra session of 1841, when it was provided by express enactment, that $150,000 should be appropriated annually for completing the surveys of the public lands." This law is still in force, with this difference only, that by other provisions of the same law, the proceeds of the sales were to be distributed among the States, whereas, now, they go directly into the public Treasury.

With these remarks, I respectfully submit the question to yourself and to the Senate and House of Representatives, in the confident expectation that the amount asked for, will be, upon further and more due consideration, be withheld.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
RICH'D. M. YOUNG,
*Commissioner.*

Hon. SIDNEY BREESE,
*Chairman of the Com'tee. of Public Lands, United States Senate.*

## The Tolls of an Old Pioneer.

When General Cass was appointed Governor of Michigan, in addition to the duties of that responsible station, he was entrusted with another, equally, if not more important, that of Superintendent of the Indian Agencies within that territory, which embraced a vast extent of country not included within the present State limits.

In keeping the Indian tribes in subjection to the general government, and in superintending the Agencies, and looking after their interest, to the end that they might have no valid excuse for raising in arms against the frontier settlers, and to keep the agents of the British government from tampering with them, he had to traverse the lakes and the forests, far beyond regions where the white man dwelt, and in so doing General Cass incurred dangers and endured hardships which none but the brave spirit and the hardy frame of the Western Pioneer could endure.

To show the number of tribes placed by this Government in his charge, and for whose good conduct he was held responsible, we copy below a letter giving the names and numbers of the different tribes of Indians and the number of warriors they could bring into the field, for which we are indebted to a work lately published at Washington city.

| | No. Warriors. | No. Souls. |
|---|---|---|
| Wyandots of Ohio and Michigan | 600 | 2,500 |
| Shawanese of Ohio and Indiana | 120 | 600 |
| Senecas of Sandusky | 100 | 500 |
| Delawares of Indiana | 150 | 750 |
| Ottawas of Maumee | 100 | 600 |
| Ottawas of the peninsular of Michigan | 400 | 2,000 |
| Saginawas | 200 | 1,000 |
| Pottawatamies of St. Joseph and Huron | 100 | 500 |
| Pottawatamies of Chicago and Illinois at large | 450 | 2,000 |
| Chippewas of Lakes Superior, Sault de Ste. Marie and the peninsula of Michigan | 1,400 | 8,000 |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior, and the region north of the Lake of the Woods and the head of the Mississippi | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Menomonees of Green bay and Fox river | 600 | 3,000 |
| Winnebagoes of Western Michigan, now Wisconsin | 900 | 4,500 |
| Miamies, Weas, and Pointeshaws of the Wabash | 300 | 1,500 |
| Sioux and other bands from the west of Mississippi, and visiting and roving Indians | 800 | 3,000 |
| Total | 8,150 | 41,400 |

When General Cass first took charge of the Indians of the Northwest territory, the country was engaged in a war with England, and every effort was made by that Government to enlist the different tribes in their aid, and for this purpose they were furnished by English Agents with arms and ammunition—with money and presents, and a deep hatred was artfully instilled into their minds against the United States, by the enemy. From these facts, some idea may be had of the trials and troubles General Cass, in taking care of these tribes and keeping them on terms of amity with our Government.

As Superintendent of Indian Affairs, General Cass had another and delicate duty to perform, which was to purchase their lands from them, that the wilderness of the west might be, as it has become, fruitful fields and beautiful towns and cities.

In the performance of this delicate task, he either made, or assisted in making, seventeen different treaties, which ceded vast territories to the Government.

From the same work we give below, a list of the treaties thus concluded, with the dates when made.

| Names of Tribes. | Dates of Treaties. |
|---|---|
| Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Pottawatamies, Ottawas, and Chippewas, | September 29, 1817. |
| Delawares, | October 3, 1818. |
| Pottawatomies, | October 2, 1826. |
| Chippewas of Saginaw, | October 16, 1819. |
| Chippewas of Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, | September 24, 1820. |
| Ottawas of Arbre Croche, Lake Michigan, | June 16, 1820. |
| Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies of Illinois, | July 6, 1820. |
| Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Winnebagoes, Menomonies, Pottawatomies, | August 19, 1825. |
| Chippewas of Lake Superior and the region northwest, | August 5, 1826. |
| Miamies of the Wabash, | October 23, 1826. |
| Pottawatomies, | October 16, 1826. |
| Chippewas, Menomonies, and Winnebagoes, | August 11, 1827. |
| Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Potawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas, | September 15, 1827. |
| Pottawatomies, | August 25, 1828. |
| Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies of the Illinois, Milwaukie and Manitowoack, | September 26, 1833. |
| Creeks, | July 29, 1832. April 4, 1845. |

General Cass, it has been said, is identified with the early history of the West. By the above it will be seen that he reserved much of it from the Indians, and as a fact honorable to the straight-forward honesty of his character, no complaint of unfairness has yet been made of his dealings with the Indian tribes.

In speaking of these treaties, and the vast amount of territory ceded to the United States, the Nashville Union says:

"To accomplish these vast results, General Cass had to make extensive journies through the wilderness, on foot, in horseback, or in bark canoes; at one time at Greenville, at another at Prairie du Chien, and even far northwest of this latter point, pushing explorations to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and meeting with, and conciliating the fierce warrior of those far interior wilds. In the discharge of these duties, he received and distributed among the Indian tribes in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, many hundred thousand dollars—drawing the money from land sales in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and paying it out thousands of miles hence, without a cent of compensation upon the risk incurred. It may be safely said that no man now living has been so closely identified by early struggles, hardships, immense labor, and important services with the great West, as Lewis Cass. The great west will now remember her early friend, and repay his valuable services with hearty confidence."

Aye, will the west remember the valuable services of her early pioneer, and in part will he west repay them by giving her electors one of entire and unbroken, for the gallant, ardent and early protector of her exposed frontier. He gave the west to the Union, and to return the west, on the 4th of March next, will surrender to the Union her right of privilege, in the person of Lewis Cass. The request needs his services, and in giving them, we need no more, to preside over the destinies of the mighty inland republic. The west, by her democratic vote, pledges him as worthy and well qualified—honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution.—*Ohio Statesman.*

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING.—De collored individuals ob de county ob Elkhart is respectfully invited to assemble on de public square at one o'clock in de forenoon, de 22d instant, for de purpose ob de ratification ob a nomination ob de highly extinguished statesman Martin Burn Buren for de 'fice ob president, and also for de 'fice ob vice president. Dere will be no niggers on dis occasion, nevertheless ob Massa Adolphus Fillmore, who is well dere banners skeered in like a shirt tail in de wind, de music behin in advance, to avoid de fire in de rear. De hair see will sit to de windward ob de speaker, so dat de persons ob de beef shall flote over de whole audience, and pay enchantment to de scene. A colored gentleman from de South will denounce to de congregation, de nomination ob de great Buffalo convention, which will be deceived wid de waving ob de jacket handkercher, and de shinin ob de ivory, and de band will play on de jewsharp de sentimental anthem ob Clar de Kitchen. All de Abolitionists, de Wilmot Proviso men, and de Barn Burners of respectable standing are invited to dissipate in de exercises, and so long as dey behave demselves wid perpriety will be treated on de same footing wid de colored individuals. De 'got party lines is obsolete, and dere is no more extinction ob colors. On de breaking up ob meetin de whole assembly will jump Jim Crow, and de white men will go through de ceremony of kissing de colored Ladies.—*Goshen Democrat.*

*The New York Volunteers for Gen. Taylor.* Some of the whig papers having reported that the brave New York Volunteers were *all* for Taylor, one of them gives the following statement of their political sentiments to the Pennsylvanian:

| | Officers. | | Privates. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cass. | Taylor | Cass. | Taylor. |
| Company A | 2 | 2 | 37 | 13 |
| " B | 3 | 1 | 46 | 4 |
| " C | 2 | 2 | 38 | 11 |
| " D | 1 | 3 | 41 | 9 |
| " E | 2 | 2 | 35 | 16 |
| " F | 2 | 2 | 40 | 10 |
| " G | 1 | 3 | 33 | 11 |
| " H | 1 | 3 | 33 | 13 |
| " I | 1 | 0 | 49 | 1 |
| " K | 2 | 0 | 13 | 2 |
| | 22 | 18 | 405 | 89 |
| | 18 | | 89 | |
| | 4 maj. | | 316 maj. | |

Some canting partisan at the east, assumes the character of a chevy chase and certifies for Gen. Taylor that he is a plain man, never swears, drinks no liquor, and only holds slaves because he lives in a slave state. All this is very stupid and nonsensical. We wonder whether

FOR PRESIDENT,

# Gen. Lewis Cass,

OF MICHIGAN.

VICE PRESIDENT,

# Gen. W. O. Butler,

OF KENTUCKY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT-LARGE.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey County.
EBENEZER M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.

DISTRICT.

1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.
3. WILLIAM M. McCARTY, of Franklin county.
4. CHARLES R. TESH, of Wayne county.
5. JAMES RITCHEY, of Johnson county.
6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county.
7. JAMES M. HANNA, of Clay county.
8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.
10. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Grant county.

Allen County Democratic Central Committee.

S. C. FREEMAN, F. P. RANDALL,
THOS. TIGAR, M. JENKINSON,
W. S. REED, R. McDONALD,
S. WHEELER.


# The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.


*Payment of Interest on Canal Lands.*—Hon. J. W. Wright, Clerk to the board of Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal, will be in this place to receive interest on moneys due for Canal Lands, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of September inst. He will be at Huntington for the same purpose on the 7th and 8th inst. Those interested had better bear this in mind.

*Sale of Public Lands.*—The Miami Lands, illegally selected for the use of the State, and known as the Murray & Sigler, or Blue Dog, lands, will be offered at public sale at the Land Office in this place, on the 16th October next. These lands are of the very best quality, well situated in the midst of thriving settlements, within convenient distance of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and a portion of them within eight or ten miles of this city. As they offer greater inducements to actual settlers than any other government lands now in market, publishers of papers in the east would confer a great favor on such of their readers as contemplate emigrating to the west, by directing their attention to this sale. The minimum price is fixed at $2,00 per acre. No land warrants can be located on these lands.

Persons having pre-emption rights should lose no time in proving and securing their claims.

*The News from Ireland.*—We give copious extracts from the exciting news from Ireland this week, by which it will be seen that the account of the defeat and terrible slaughter of British troops, to which we alluded in our last, turns out, as we anticipated, to be a miserable hoax. All that has happened has been an attack by the people on a body of 40 policemen, which resulted in the defeat of the former with a loss of ten or eleven killed, and several wounded. Upwards of 50,000 regular troops are now stationed in Ireland, besides several thousand armed police, and the insurrection is suppressed to be for the present put down. Smith O'Brien, the leader, has been arrested and lodged in the jail at Dublin.

*General Cass and the Land Speculation.*—On our first page we publish the complete and triumphant vindication by Mr. Kercheval, of General Cass from the false charge made against him by the notorious Louisville Journal, of being the manager of a mammoth land speculating company in 1836, and as such cheating a person who took $10,000 stock in the company, out of the whole amount subscribed. Whiggery must be indeed hard run for something to say against our candidate when they have to stoop to such monstrous falsehoods as this.

The Louisville Journal, which started the fabrication, had the honesty to publish Mr. Kercheval's refutation, and the Cincinnati Gazette, the Ohio State Journal, and several other respectable whig journals which had copied it, also promptly acknowledged the falsehood of the charge; but the Fort Wayne Times, which published it after its editor must have known that it was false, does not follow the honorable example, although we pointed out the falsity of the charge, and requested him to publish Mr. Kercheval's reply, or at least to inform its readers that the charge had been refuted. Instead of this, he wreaks forth into a long tirade against the Sentinel, and thinks it indicrous that we should accuse a cotemporary of publishing falsehoods. We do not see any thing very ludicrous in accusing a paper of publishing falsehoods, when we have the evidence that articles in that paper are false, and that the editor must have known them to be so, when he published them; but we will acknowledge that it was rather ludicrous in us, to expect that the editor of the Times would have the fairness to acknowledge that any thing, however preposterous, he might have said against General Cass had been disproved. It is our mistake in giving him credit for possessing at least a spark of common honesty, that struck him as being so ludicrous, but he had not even the candor to acknowledge this, but must pretend that it was our accusing him of publishing falsehoods that was ludicrous. The editor of the Times bids fair to acquire a notoriety that will be any thing but flattering, by this attempt to evade doing justice to General Cass, by charging that falsehoods have been published in the Sentinel, is, in his own beautiful language, "a species of the coolest impudence we have yet seen, and can have no effect but to create a smile of derision and a feeling of contempt for the editor who so forgets his high calling as to prostitute the public press, and make it a tool for the accomplishment of the meanest ends. A man that would do it would "steal the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred on board the packet boat Wayne yesterday afternoon. While passing under a bridge near Defiance, one of the passengers, an elderly gentleman named Frank belonging to Buffalo, was so badly crushed that he expired ten or twelve hours afterwards. The unfortunate man was sitting on some baggage on the deck, and on the cry of "bridge!" stooped down his head as far as to keep it clear, but his body became wedged in between the baggage and the bridge, and he was so much crushed and mangled about the shoulders and breast, as to cause his death.—He was coming to this place to visit his son, Mr. H. Frank, who keeps the clothing store on the west end of Columbia, and others of his friends who are settled here

CRANBERRIES.—*Don't touch them.*—We are sorry to learn that several persons have already commenced gathering the marine and half grown cranberries which abound on the marshes in this neighborhood. This is to be regretted, for the cranberry, if left to arrive at maturity, is a choice and valuable fruit, and if not picked until a suitable season might be advantageously shipped, and prove a great source of revenue. But we have got so many impatient persons among us who cannot wait until the fruit is ready, that the greater part is always gathered or destroyed before it is fit for use, and when instead of being valuable it is positively worthless and unwholesome.—Our citizens should discountenance this wanton destruction of a choice fruit by refusing to purchase any before they are fully ripe, and then when there was no inducement to gather them they would be allowed to ripen.

A bill was passed at the last session of our Legislature making it an indictable offence for any person to pick cranberries on any land belonging to the United States, or to non-residents, before the 1st day of October. Some of our citizens interested in preserving this fruit from the hands of trespassers are determined to have the law strictly enforced, and for this purpose have engaged persons to keep a strict watch over the marshes, and make a memorandum of the names of all transgressors that they may be made an example of.—They had therefore better beware, and not run needlessly into trouble for a few sour cranberries, when by waiting till the proper season they might gather as many ripe ones as they wish without any danger.

*Killed in a Well.*—On Thursday morning last, Samuel Boils lost his life in a well on the premises occupied by J. Karager, about a mile and a quarter south of this city. The well bucket, it appears, was lost in the well, and Boils descended to recover it. He was cautioned to test the condition of the well by letting down a lighted candle, but he replied there was no necessity, he had often been down before; he then placed his foot in a loop of the rope and was lowered down, but had not descended more than ten or twelve feet, when he was overpowered by the foul air or damps, and losing his hold of the rope, fell to the bottom. The well is 28 feet deep, with about two feet of water. The unfortunate man was seen to struggle in the water for a few moments after he fell. His father attempted to save him, but on being let down a few feet the "damps" suffocated him, and he was drawn up insensible, but was restored to consciousness in half an hour. After several ineffectual attempts to recover the body of the unfortunate man, he was finally drawn up by grappling hooks, after being in the well upwards of two hours. His skull was found to be fractured, probably by striking against the side of the well in his fall.

So many such catastrophes have happened that we should think no prudent man would venture into a well without first trying if a candle will burn in it. The same vital principle in the air is required to maintain the light of a candle, as is necessary to enable a man to live and breathe. Any well, therefore, in which a candle will burn, may be descended with safety; but it is certain death to venture into one in which a candle will not burn.

*Rough & Ready Club.*—Can any one tell us what has become of the Rough & Ready Club that was to have manufactured so much enthusiasm for Gen. Taylor in this city. Week after week notices are published in the Times earnestly inviting the members to attend meetings of the club on the ensuing Saturday evenings; but it all seems to be of no use—no one attends. And what is worse, even the officers of the club are as apathetic as the members—their enthusiasm has all evaporated, and Taylorism is flat and dead as an uncarked bottle of small beer. Some weeks ago a room was engaged for the use of the committee, and a flaming transparency put up at the windows, inscribed "*Rough & Ready Committee Room*;" but from that time to this, the committee has never assembled in the room, nor, if we may judge from its appearance, is it likely they ever will. What is the matter? Has the club fizzled out? Or have all the members become what the Times calls "TRUE WHIGS," like Mr. Campbell, candidate for Congress in Ohio, and consequently opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor? Will the Times enlighten us on this subject?

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—*Barefaced Imposition.*—The Times publishes what purports to be a list of the names and politics of the members of the Indiana Legislature, which is so grossly inaccurate, that after making all possible allowances for the ignorance or inexperience of the editor, we are constrained to believe he must have published it with a view of deceiving the public as to the real state of parties in the Legislature. The list he gives, foots up 47 democrats and 42 whigs. Without noticing errors and omissions in regard to distant counties, we will point out a few in the neighboring counties, which the editor of the Times could have corrected, if they were wrong in the paper from which he copied it, he had not wished to deceive. In the first place he puts down W. Carson as elected from Adams & Wells, instead of S. Decker; but as he has put Mr. Carson down in the democratic column, that may have been an oversight. Blackford & Jay, and DeKalb & Steuben he leaves blank, though we will not deem the injustice to suppose he did not know that democrats were elected in both districts. In Grant, A. J Harlan, *whig*, is said to be elected; now Mr. Harlan, being the democratic elector for this district, and a man of whom the editor must have some knowledge, having formerly lived in an adjoining county, this could not have been so put down without his knowing its falsity. For Huntington and Whitley he puts down, G. Swihart, whig, although it is well known that S. Jones, democrat, is elected. Miami & Wabash, N. O. Ross, democrat, instead of Miami, N. O. Ross, democrat, and Wabash W. Ross, democrat. These cases, being all in this neighborhood, it cannot be supposed, even after making ample allowance for ignorance or inexperience, that the editor of the Times was mistaken in regard to them, and the conclusion is irresistible that by so publishing them, he sought to deceive his readers. From the sample here given, the public may judge what credit ought to be given to the rest of the statement; or indeed to any statement which appears in the columns of that paper. The Times under its present management, is fast losing the confidence of the community, and we cannot but pity the whigs of Allen County that they have to confide their organ into such hands.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

## Important from Ireland.

*Affray between the Police and Patriots.—Defeat of the Latter.—Several Killed and Wounded.—Flight of the Insurgent Leaders.—Suppression of the Irish League.—Arrests for Treasonable Practices—Actual and Suspected.—Condition of France.—Denmark and German Hostilities Renewed, &c. &c.*

The British mail steamship Cambria, from Liverpool August 5th, arrived at New York on the 19th ult.

The Irish Rebellion seems to have been effectually suppressed by a small detachment of police, which encountered Smith O'Brien's forces on the 29th ult., at the Common of Boulagh, and dispersed them with a loss of seven persons on the part of the insurgents.—Their leader escaped, and his place of refuge is not known. It was rumored that O'Brien, Meagher, and Reilley, had succeeded in embarking on board a vessel, in Galway, which was on the point of sailing for America. An army of 47,000 men, commanded by Lord Hardinge, will, it is thought, effectually prevent any future demonstration.

Negotiations having failed to establish a settlement of the Danish question, hostilities were to be resumed at the termination of the armistice, on the 27th ult.

The intelligence from Italy is unfavorable for the cause of the patriot forces under Charles Albert, and a demand for aid has been made on the French Republic.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE.—The Emerald Isle. Back, master, has been seized at Plymouth, having on board a cargo of gunpowder for Ireland. The master represented his cargo to be flour. All the crew were taken. The vessel had no papers on board.

THE CROPS HARVEST.—The Gardner's Chronicle publishes returns from various parts of the country of the present appearance of the crops. They indicate a full average produce of wheat, a various yield of barley, a comparatively poor crop of oats and of beans, a very bad crop of peas, good promise of a turnip crop and a heavy crop of hay, of variable quality. They indicate also a stock of wheat on hand considerably beyond the average of past years at this season.

The accounts from Algiers represent that colony to be in a state of confusion. The colonists are breaking up their establishments and returning to France; and in the course of a short time there will only be left the French army and the native population, who are waiting an opportunity for a general rising.

Letters from Rome, of the 24th July, contradict the statement that a provisional government had been formed.

## REBELLION IN IRELAND.

*Affray between the Police and Insurgents—Defeat of the latter—Several Killed and Wounded—Flight of the Insurgent Leaders.*

KILKENNY, July 30.—Proclamations having been posted yesterday morning, offering a reward of £300 for the apprehension of Meagher, Dalton, and Dillon, and £500 for that of Smith O'Brien. Subinspector Trant proceeded from Callan, with a police force between 40 and 50 men, in the hope of capturing some of the proclaimed rebels. When they had arrived within a short distance of Ballingarry, they were encountered by Smith O'Brien, at the head of a body of insurgents, which is estimated variously as consisting of from 400 to 1,000 men. The police then took possession of a house close at hand, when the rebel leader addressing one of the police summoned the party to surrender. While he parleyed and endeavored to traverse by shaking hands with the man through the window, his adherents were very coolly piling straw and hay at the entrance of the house, with the view of suffocating the poor fellows within, or burning them alive. The time was now come for action, but the police did not use their muskets till several shots had been fired at them, and stones thrown in on them through the window. One account says they fired a volley, another that they fired only three shots. Certain it is that two men, one of them it is believed, named McBride, were killed dead on the spot, and that a third expired shortly after. It is also currently reported that one of Smith O'Brien's friend (some say Dillon) was wounded in the knee.

The effect of this determined conduct was that the crowd recreated, and, although Smith O'Brien urged them over and over again to go and pull down the house, they would not attempt it. The Roman Catholic clergymen of the district, it is said, arrived at this time on the scene of strife, and implored the people to refrain from violence. Smith O'Brien and his friends then appear to have got disgusted. Declaring that as the people would not stand by him, he would not stand by them, he fled across the country on the chief-constable's horse, and rumor says, in the direction of Urlingford. By this time a reinforcement of constabulary had arrived from Cashel, and soon after strong bodies of the regular troops—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—came pouring in from every quarter. By the time they had arrived the utmost tranquility prevailed. So much for the battle of Boulagh common fought between 4 or 5,000 insurgents and 50 or 60 police.

The correspondent of the London Times, in a subsequent letter, says:

The widow Cormack's house, which these men occupied, stands on an elevated piece of ground above the common of Boulagh. The police appeared to have retreated on this position, replying as they went with the insurgents, who in every belching numbers demanded their arms. Once safely inside, they proceeded to barricade the windows and doors. Musket-pieces were torn down, doors pulled from their hinges, and dressers displaced for this purpose. The house now presents internally a sufficiently dismantled look, and poor Mrs. Cormack is left to lament a woeful destruction of her furniture and fixtures. Her own account of the affair is exceedingly graphic, and deserves to be recorded. Knowing that disturbances were likely to take place, she had collected within her house, as a sanctuary, her five children.

When the police took possession of it, the insurgents shook their pikes at her for this, and in her alarm she went to Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, with the "'82 Club" cap upon his head, was squatted in her cabbage garden at the time, to avoid the fire of the little garrison within the house. The widow besought the "King of Munster" to go and speak to the police, but he declined doing so, and desired her to go back and tell them that all he wanted from them was their arms. Finding that, as an ambassador, she did not succeed in getting his request acceded to, she returned, and taking hold of Mr. O'Brien by the collar, again urged him to see Mr. Trant. At first he refused to go, but the widow offered to escort him, and then he consented. Having gained her object so far, and seeing that a conflict was inevitable, she wished to recover possession of her five young children. The police, however, refused to give them up, retaining them as hostages for their own safety, but placing them under the staircase as the spot most sheltered from the fire of the rebels. The widow then went for the priest, and was absent from the scene while the fighting was going on. On her return the insurgents were removing their dead and wounded, being allowed by the police to do so on condition that they came unarmed.

Taking up the thread of the narrative at the point where widow Cormack's information ceases, I hear from Mr. Trant that he was up stairs barricading the windows there when Smith O'Brien made his appearance below.—The rebels had occupied some back premises, and I were keeping up a cross fire, which made it very difficult for him to join his men below. Having, however, succeeded in getting down safely, he saw Smith O'Brien creeping on all fours out of the gate of the enclosure. Two of his men immediately shouted "There he is!" and raising their muskets fired at him within a distance of twelve yards. He rolled over at the discharge, either to avoid the shot, or because he was hit, and then disappeared. Several arrests have been made of persons implicated in the fight yesterday, or who have been heard using seditious language; and it is most gratifying to feel that General McDonald has full power and also the necessary resolution summarily to deal with the miscreants who are now troubling the peace of this unfortunate country.

As soon as arrangements have been made for their removal all the prisoners will be conveyed at once to Cork, and put on board the fleet there. A rigorous search for arms will be made. The persons engaged in the outbreak yesterday will be brought to justice summarily, and every possible means will be used to vindicate the supremacy of the law in this lawless district.

None of the peasantry here will acknowledge that more than two of the insurgents have been killed, or more than five or six wounded, yet it is beyond all doubt that eleven or twelve of the combatants are dead, that many more are seriously hurt, and that the amount of loss on the part of the rebels greatly exceeds our information. The party in widow Cormack's house fired altogether 250 shots, each man being a good marksman and taking a steady aim.

*From the European Times of August 5th.*

We have received our Irish correspondence dated yesterday. There is not any news of importance. Twenty-three prisoners from Ballingarry were brought into Dublin yesterday, and committed to Kilmainham, charged with aiding in the late attack on the police at that place on Saturday last.

A number of additional arrests had taken place in Dublin and the provinces.

*American Confederates.*—About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a steamtug, which had been specially engaged for the occasion, proceeded out into the river with a party of police, to search amongst the passengers of the ship John R. Skiddy, which had just arrived from New York, for armed sympathizing American confederates. The search was unsuccessful. Some respectable young men of desperate fortunes, connected with Dublin clubs, have gone by the great southern and western railways, with a view of joining the army at Slievenamon mountains, which they say is to be the ultimate headquarters of O'Brien and Meagher, and to occupy Waterford, Doheny, Cork, O'Gorman and Limerick.

The 9th regiment of infantry, which lay last week in Liverpool, went off by railway, immediately on landing into the disturbed district.

Lord Harding arrived in Dublin on Tuesday, to take command of the military force. It is stated that O'Brien fled from Colliery district of Tipperary, and had arrived at Woodford, on his way to New Quay, a little sea port village in the county of Galway. D. Kane has been arrested in Mahony.

A proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant, to the effect that any one who should protect Smith O'Brien, or any of the other rebel leaders, or who should give false intelligence respecting their hiding places, or who should render them any assistance in escaping from Ireland, should be guilty of high treason, and dealt with accordingly.

I have just obtained intelligence that O'Brien this morning was at Kilcash village, on this side of Slievenamon, with 3,000 insurgents, who declared their determination to resist the troops; reinforcements were expected of the rebels from the surrounding districts. Kilcash is only a few miles from Kilkenny. On Thursday last Patrick O'Higgins, was arrested in his house.

In Dublin, an immense number of gun-stocks were discovered.

*Thursday Evening, August 3d.*—Mr. S. O'Brien, accompanied by a French gentleman of great military chemical knowledge, it is stated, was at Limerick on Sunday, to take leave of his wife, a noble-hearted woman.

O'Brien was seen on Horseback, on Saturday afternoon, with a handkerchief tied about his leg, from which blood from a wound was flowing. He arrived at Mullinadone, at a friend's house, at a late hour, after the affray at Ballingarry, whence he was retreating.—He called at Gurt, told them of the collision, stating he had been led to believe that 10,000 or 12,000 men were under arms in Tipperary to receive him, but had been betrayed—was alone, and seemed very much dejected.

## FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

We extract the following from Wilmer & Smith's Times, of the 5th ult.:

Mr. Halpin, secretary to the Irish League, was arrested on Saturday at the Irish League rooms, Dame street, under a warrant authorised by the suspension of the habeas corpus act. Mr. Halpin was at the time in company with Mr. Rea, of Belfast, who attended him to the lower castle yard, where he was bailed by the police. Mr. Halpin was conducted into the office of the police commissioners. Mr. Rea applied to be admitted also, but was not allowed in; he was then leaving the castle yard when he was arrested and detained a prisoner. Both parties were subsequently arrested and sent to Kilmainham prison. Very shortly after the same police force returned to the league rooms, and took possession of them and all the books, papers, correspondence, &c., even bits of torn paper lying on the floor and in the fire-place were gathered up and taken. Most of the books were in black.

In reference to the Killenaule fight, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners have issued the following

GENERAL ORDER—Sunday, 30th July.—The Commissioners of Police are happy to be able to inform the force that a small party of constabulary, yesterday evening, unassisted by military, near Killenaule, in the county Tipperary, attacked one thousand men, mostly armed with fire-arms and pikes, under the immediate command of Smith O'Brien. Not a man of the police were injured, but seven of the rebels were killed, and a great number wounded. O'Brien's party ran away in the greatest confusion, and were completely dispersed. About an hour after, a large military force were on the ground, but too late to be of service. The commissioners congratulate the men in the Dublin police on the gallant conduct of their comrades of the constabulary, knowing that the metropolitan force are always ready to do their duty, and set the disaffected at defiance.

A letter from Boulagh, the scene of the late conflict between the insurgents and police, dated Monday night says:

"There has been intelligence to-day from all directions in this neighborhood likely to be in the least disturbed—from Slievenamon, Fethard, Killenaule, Lulleton, Holycross, Clanoulty, and other points; and everything continues perfectly peaceable. How long this will last remains to be seen. General McDonald's headquarters are still at Ballingarry, and he continues actively engaged in organising the measures of repression which he intends adopting for the district. The rebels may therefore soon expect to feel the full severity of the power which they have so wantonly provoked. To-day, the general, with his staff, inspected Mrs. Cormack's house, & expressed his great satisfaction at the manner in which it had been defended by Mr. Trant and his party of 50 men. He also announced his intention of representing to the Government the loss which Mrs. Cormack has sustained by the complete destruction of her property in barricading the house. Coroner's inquests were held to-day upon the bodies of 2 of the men killed on Saturday. The bodies of the other four believed to be dead, have been concealed. Some of the wounded still lie in a very precarious state; but one man, shot through the lower lobe of the right lung, it is thought will recover."

DUBLIN, Thursday, 5 40 P. M.

The several accounts received, report everything in the south perfectly quiet. This day proclamations have been issued by the Lord Lieutenant to the fifteen counties and baronies proclaimed last Monday, calling on all parties not privileged, to deliver up their arms on or before the 7th instant, under the penalty of two years' imprisonment, with hard labor. Lord Hardinge reviewed the troops of the garrison in the Phœnix Park to day.

On Saturday last, when the news of the Ballingarry affair reached Thurles, the patriots turned out "en masse" to march to the relief of the insurgents with all sorts of weapons of war and husbandry. But their enthusiasm was abated by the eloquence and horse whip of their parish priest, who, partly by persuasion and partly by force, dispersed the Thurles light infantry.

The trials of Messrs. Duffy, Martin, and the other persons in custody under the treason felony act will certainly take place at the commission, which is to open on Tuesday next. The Evening Post says: "We believe that the state trials will disclose an amount of meditated and contrived enormities which could not easily be paralleled in the history of human iniquity."

FRANCE.—Goudchaux's bill for a tax on mortgages has been carried by 378 to 339.

The National Assembly, at its sitting on the 3d instant, was occupied with considering the report of the committee on the Insurrection By that report the affair of the 1st of March, is characterised as a manifestation; that of the 6th of April as a conspiracy; that of the 15th of May as an overt act of treason; and that of June as civil war. Ledru Rollin is inculpated in April and May; Louis Blanc & Caussidiere, the latter very seriously, in all, and M. Proudhon, in June. It is supposed that these parties will be taken into custody.

Lamartine is not compromised in any of the outbreaks.

The Paris papers state that M. Albert Rieci, the Sardinian Minister in Paris, had made a formal application from Charles Albert to the French Republic for military assistance against Austria.

The Italian Envoys had had an interview with General Cavaignac and M. Bastide, who intimated to them that the French Government was by no means disposed to interfere by armed force in the affairs of Italy, except in the case of absolute necessity, but they hoped to induce England to join with France in offering the joint mediation of the two countries between Austria and Charles Albert.

GERMANY.—By an ordinance dated the 16th ult., the Minister of the Empire for the Department of War, has notified to the different States of Germany, that the Regent of the Empire has assumed the supreme command of the entire armed force of Germany. He desires the different ministers of war to assemble on parade, on the 6th of August, all the federal troops of their respective garrison, to inform them of this step, and to make them give "three vivats" in token of homage to the Regent. From that day the federal colors will be worn by the German army.

On the 22d, a long debate took place on questions of foreign policy, and issued in a solemn affirmation that in the foreign policy of the Central Power, "the honor and rights of Germany should take precedence of every other consideration. An unanimous resolution was also passed in favor of the immediate acknowledgment of the French Republic by Germany, and of the dispatch of an ambassador to Paris, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

In the sitting of the Assembly, on the 28th, a motion to engage Germany to struggle for the independence of Poland was negatived by 331 votes against 101; 26 abstaining.

In the sittings of the German Parliament on the 31st, Schmerling, the minister for Home and Foreign Affairs, informed the House that all negotiations with Denmark with reference to a more permanent armistice were at an end. The war was to be immediately and energetically continued by Germany, the costs to be defrayed from the Imperial Treasury. Peucher, the Minister of War, said that due measures had been taken for sending large reinforcements to General Wrangel. Each German State was to furnish its contingent.

ITALY.—The battle between the Austrians and the Piedmontese has been long and severe, and victory has finally declared for Radetzky, who has succeeded in effecting the object he had in view, and in forcing Charles Albert to retire beyond the Mincio. On the 23d, the Austrians, who seem to have taken the Piedmontese by surprise, were completely victorious. They swept the whole country before them. On the 24th they were attacked in their positions by the Piedmontese, and driven further, leaving 2,500 prisoners in the hands of the Italian army.

On the 25th, the battle was renewed, and continued until night, when the Piedmontese army retired in good order, taking with them their prisoners. The headquarters of Charles Albert were, on the 26th, at Guito.

Subsequent accounts represent the condition of Charles Albert as desperate. He had abandoned the camp Guito, and established his headquarters at Asolo. It was believed in Brescia that he had signed a demand for 60,000 French troops, and the utmost alarm prevailed. A member of the late Provisional Government is also said to have arrived at Paris to demand French intervention.

THE MARKETS—*Liverpool, August 4.*—The apprehensions of a formidable Irish Rebellion which prevailed at the date of our last, has happily subsided in a great measure, and with it the fears of outbreaks in this and the manufacturing towns, for the present at least.

With regard to the important question of the potato crop, it may be some time before anything of a decided character can be determined. In the meantime the general accounts of the crop are much more favorable than ten days ago, and in consequence Indian corn has declined 2 a 3s per quarter. Sweet flour is worth 29s. 6d. a 30s. per bbl.; sour 28s.; Indian corn, 32 a 34s. per qr.; Indian corn meal, 15s. 6d. a 15s. 9d. per bbl.; wheat, 6s. 9d. a 8s. 5d. per 70 lbs., with light stocks.

*By Telegraph.*

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Steamer Britannia!

### *Arrest of O'Brien and his Commitment to Prison, &c., &c.*

The Britannia has arrived. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th, bringing later news.

On Saturday the 5th, O'Brien was arrested at the Railroad office, while procuring tickets for Limerick, where he wished to proceed for the purpose of securing an asylum among his friends.

The stringent measures of the British Government every day lessens the probability of an outbreak. Every precaution has been taken against it. O'Brien was safely lodged in jail in Dublin to take his trial for high treason. He expresses an utter hopelessness of the Patriots accomplishing anything, as the people in the mountains, though armed against the government, seemed afraid to harbor him. His wife and family are freely admitted to see him, and the prisoner himself seems cheerful.

*Wisconsin all Right!*—In the legislative caucus of this State, held at Madison on the 27th ult., the proceedings of which we find in the Wisconsin, Mr. Crary, of Milwaukie made a motion that the House vote *viva voce* on their choice for the Presidency. It was common for whigs and their allies to manufacture falsehoods, and, among others, that there was reports that there were members who had prohibited the regular nominations of Cass and Butler. To correct that impression was the object of the motion. The following was the result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cass and Butler, | 46 |
| Van Buren, | 0 |
| Blank, | 5 |

On motion of Mr. Horn, it was

*Resolved*, That as the representatives of the people of the State of Wisconsin, we will support the nominations of Cass and Butler, not only because they are the regular nominees of the Baltimore convention, but because we consider them the standard-bearers of the principles of the democratic party.

*Only one dissenting voice.—Detroit Free Press.*

*The Washington Slave cases.*—The second trial of Edward Sears, in the Pearl case, at Washington, for stealing the slave of Samuel Brereton, resulted on Thursday, in a verdict of *not guilty*. The counsel in these cases, Messrs. Carlisle and Mann, then proceeded in an argument to sustain their motion for a new trial in the case of Drayton, who was found guilty in the first trial of these cases of stealing slaves from Mr. Andrew Hunter.

*Ireland.*—A writer in Douglas Jerrold's newspaper says that Ireland has cost England £150,000,000 since the union; that being the net excess of the expenditure for the Irish Government over the receipts of Irish revenue. But this money, it must be understood, has not been spent for the benefit of the Irish people, but for the English people governing Ireland.

*North Carolina.*—The Raleigh Register has the entire returns from all the State except Currituck, showing a majority of 760 votes for Manly, whig, which will be reduced to about 500. The House of Delegates is tied, and there is two whig majority in the Senate.

*Taylor Republican in Michigan.*—The night the news of the Buffalo Convention was received at Lansing, the capital of Michigan, the *Taylor Club* of that place held a meeting, and after a hard fight repudiated old Zack and resolved to go for the candidates of the abolitionists, Van Buren and Adams.

The Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, a former whig member of Congress from this State, is now in Michigan, making speeches and arranging the terms of an entire abandonment of Gen. Taylor, and the transfer of his shattered forces to the nominees of the Buffalo Convention.

The signs in Ohio show that a similar repudiation will take place here.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Two Agents of the French Government have arrived in the "United States," with a view of buying a tract of land for the purpose of sending thither a part of the insurgents of June. The Philadelphia "Democrat" has been assured that these agents are now in treaty for a tract in Virginia comprising some 100,000 acres.

PRESIDENTIAL.—GEN. BUTLER *shot* thro' town Tuesday morning, GEN. Cass is at Detroit enjoying his ease and quiet after his anoyances, by the "noise and confusion," GEN. TAYLOR is at Baton Rouge, attending to his private affairs, and consulting with "Old Whitey" as to what would be the most *stable* manner of administering the government. These old *horses* are determined to *run*, although the rock is getting *heavy*, and the "Kinderhook pony" is shuffling to the *inside*. Martin and Pillsbury were at last accounts going through Illinois were at last accounts going through a political purification in the surf at Newport, R. I. Although a *Barnburner* the former is not afraid that even old Ocean will "put him out," and the latter is trying whether *salt water* won't save his bacon! A few months will tell the story.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

It appears from the statement of Henry Wilson, a representative to the "National Slaughter-house," from Massachusetts, that Leslie Coombs assured him that if Abbot Lawrence should receive the nomination for the Vice Presidency, he was willing to pay $100,000 for the honor, that sum, of course, to be expended for electioneering purposes.—The "lord of the loom" is seldom wrong in his financial bargains, but he certainly made a mistake that time. If the nomination for the Presidency is not worth ten cents how much is one for the Vice worth? We pause for a reply.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ Among the many strange things happening in this latter day, we find Joseph L. White, formerly whig member of Congress from this district, figuring in the Buffalo convention, serving on the same committees with Benjamin F. Butler, and a strong supporter of Martin Van Buren. Who that heard Joe's eloquent denunciations of the Little Magician in 1840, would have dreamt of this! But, White's course is not half as inconsistent as that of Van Buren.—*New Albany Democrat.*

*Mr. Webster's Position.*—The New York Commercial Advertiser has ventured the assurance, that Mr. Webster sanctioned, and would go for the nomination of Gen. Taylor. The Boston Atlas has copied this declaration. The Boston Whig, in an able article, proves that this is not the case, and that the statement in the Commercial is not authorised by Mr. Webster or his friends. It says, "we know that Mr. Webster has declared that he *would not* recommend the people to vote for Gen. Taylor and we shall not believe that he *will* recommend them to do so, until we see a letter over his signature, or read a reported speech, in which he takes that ground. The desperate cause of Taylorism in Massachusetts and the North requires desperate expedients, but *nothing can save it*—not even Mr. Webster's endorsement, if that is obtained."

HORACE EVERETT, Esq., M. C., of Vermont, has published a pamphlet against Taylor. The whig Secretary of State for Vermont, and thousands of whigs there go with Everett against the "no party" whig candidate. Mr. Everett was one of the Vice Presidents of the Philadelphia Convention.

*Gen. Taylor at Home.*—The Mississippian, an able and well-informed democratic paper, published at Jackson, in answer to a correspondent, says that "all the unmistakable signs point to a glorious triumph in both Louisiana and Mississippi for Cass and Butler." And it adds:

"For Mississippi we can speak upon intelligence of the most reliable character, receiving it from all parts of the State. There are no changes against democracy; here and there no changes against democracy; here and there may be found a professing democrat whose vote was for Harrison in 1840, and for Clay in 1844, who now belongs to the "no-party" party—but where one of these is to be found, a dozen honest men may be seen who hold up their heads and assert the base abandonment of principle which marks the career of the broken down party hacks who have dragged Gen. Taylor into the arena of politics."

ZEKIEL LANE, who lately died at Buffalo at the age of 102 years, had lived to see 3000 buildings erected on the spot on which had once stood but his single hut.

## THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

"Motley's the only wear."

The following is an extract of a letter from Buffalo, addressed to Washington:

"It ought to be known among the southern men, that the preliminary meeting of the late convention was opened by a negro barber from Detroit, named *Bibb*; and that Douglass and Ward, two other negroes, were prominent speakers during the stirrings of the body; while numbers of our colored sisters' graced with their presence the deliberations of the convention!"

### Charles Francis Adams

According to the latest accounts from the Buffalo Convention, it is highly probable that the son of the deceased John Quincy Adams, has been nominated for the Presidency.—Whether the convention has or has not confirmed the report of its committee, the simple fact of having been named as a candidate for the Vice Presidency demand some notice of the person thus presented to the people.

Charles Francis Adams has been educated in the school of Massachusetts whiggery, which has always been of so peculiar a character, that democracy has been able to make no impression upon it. This kind of whiggery has been called federalism, and in Massachusetts the federal party originated. Against the war of 1812, the federal party of Massachusetts was arrayed. While the American armies were contending against the Mexicans, the Massachusetts legislature was engaged in passing a resolution, declaring that the Mexican war was a crime, and that all engaged in it were participators in the crime. Residing in a State thus peculiarly distinguished for devotion to whiggery, and characterised as federal opposition to the cause of the country in the time of war, Mr. Adams, by his support of the prevailing party, has won the character of a firm, consistent whig, or federalist, of the Massachusetts stamp. The people of that State, confiding in his attachment to whig principles, sent him to the Assembly and the Senate. For some years past, Mr. Adams has been the editor of the Boston Whig, a journal of influence and standing in that city.

In these different positions he has exhibited his devotion to whiggery, and his hostility to the democratic party. As a candidate for the vice Presidency in connexion with Martin Van Buren, he gives one additional proof that the animosity against the democracy of the Union, cherished during his whole life, remains in its original purity and strength, undiminished by time, and unchanged by his new association.

Such is the candidate for whom democrats are called upon to vote. Such is the political partner with whom Mr. Van Buren has joined in the attempt to crush the national democracy, to create geographical discriminations, and to produce strife, confusion, and hostility in every section of the Union.—*Ohio Ob.*

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL,
Fort Wayne, September 2d, 1848.

There has been considerable animation in our Wheat market this week, and the competition among buyers on Thursday ran the price up to 93 a 94 cts.; yesterday 90 a 92 were the prevailing rates. This is more than the eastern markets will justify, and its continuance depends on the fever which occasionally rages among our wheat buyers; when that subsides the price will probably drop to 75. In other articles, there is not much change. Corn 31 a 33; Oats 16 a 18; Barley 37; Rye 37; Flax Seed 70 a 75; Flour by the load 3,87 a 4,00; Salt 1,62; Butter 10; Eggs 6; Black Salts 2,50 a 2,75; Potatoes 18 a 25; Onions 37 a 43.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn the wheat fever has abated, and the price has settled down this morning to 75c.

*Toledo Aug* 31.—Wheat 94 a 95; Flour 4,50; Corn 40¢, do to arrive 39; Oats 20.

*Buffalo Aug.* 30.—Market active. Wheat 93 a 97; Flour 4,75 a 4,81; Corn is advancing—some sales at 43, but holders generally ask 44 a 45.


HAS DYSPEPSIA, A DISCOURAGING TASTE IN THE MOUTH, and other unpleasant symptoms are the result of indigestion.—When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrified, a deleterious fluid, called Sepsic Acid, is generated, which, mixing with the food of the mouth, is one main cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tartar, and decayed teeth

*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

☞ BEWAR

In the town of Palermo, in the State of New York, resides a gentleman by the name of Gardner, a well known and highly respected minister. Elder Sabeans Gardiner's daughters, in the month of October, 1845, was taken with dropsy and went through the successive stages of that disease and was at last given up by the first medical men of the vicinity, at this stage, writes Mr Gardner, "you heard of your Lisbon tripsie—sent in great haste for a large bottle—she took it in 9 days, was better, sent for 4 more, and at this date, May 16th 1846, my daughter is now at work and free from that dreadful disease—to all human appearance, so well as ever.

SOLOMON GARDINER.

The above is correct regarding my case. I am happy to add I am well. MARY ANN GRDNER."

Reader look at our columns, see Great American Remedy, —Dr. G. C. Vaugh's Lithontriptic—call upon agent and get a pamphlet.

THE SPEEDY SEASON is now approaching, and if you would ward off disease, and avoid being confined to your bed for a single day during the season, lose no time in procuring a supply of DR. BRAGG'S INDIAN QUEEN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS, and procure, also, Dr. Bragg's Pamphlet, (which any agent will furnish you) and try for once to dispense with calomel, arsenic, and antimony—do this, and let the result be known, and your neighbors will follow your example with profit.

For sale by H. B. Bare and C. R. Walker, Druggists, Fort Wayne; and at agencies in most towns in the State.

DIED.—At East Brookfield, Mass., on the 15th Aug., Lucy T., only child of P. N. and Eveleen A. Adams, of this place, aged one year and seven months.

## Expected Arrival.

WE are hourly looking for our heavy stock of Fresh Goods, and take this method of informing our customers and the public in general that by the middle of the coming week we will be on hand with the LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF

**Dry Goods. Groceries,**
*Hardware & Crockery Ware,*

ever received in Fort Wayne by any one establishment at one time; and we are determined to sell them for Cash or Produce. Having purchased goods this time in New York much lower than at any period before, and intending to mark them with a view to sell exclusively for cash or produce, we are compelled to say to all whom it may concern, that after the arrival of our new goods no one must ask us for credit, for if they do we shall surely refuse them.

E. & W. S. EDSALL.

Fort Wayne, Sept. 2, 1848. 8

## Look Out!

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are notified that our Books and Notes must be closed up, and it will be quite as easy for those interested in this notice to call and settle up with us, as it will be to settle with the constables and justices. S. & W. S EDSALL.

Sept. 2, 1848. 9

## Look Out for Bargains.

ORFF & SCHWEGMANN are daily expecting to receive AN IMMENSE STOCK of

***Fall & Winter Goods,***

which have been purchased in New York on such favorable terms as will enable them to give BETTER BARGAINS to their friends than were ever before known or heard of in this country. "That's a fact."

Further particulars hereafter.

Sept. 2, 1848. 9

## DR. AYRES

HAS removed to his residence on Clinton Street, one square south of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches; and with pleasure will attend to the calls of his friends in the city or country.

September 2, 1848.

## Public Land Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under and only vested in him, by the 5th section of an act of Congress, approved 3d August, 1846, extended per act approved 17th July, 1848: we shall proceed to offer at Public Sale, at this office, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1848, the following

**TRACTS OF PUBLIC LAND,**

which are within the MIAMI CESSIONS, and have been heretofore erroneously selected by the agents of the State of Indiana, (Messrs. Murray & Sigler) to aid in the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, the minimum price being two dollars per acre, to wit:

| Part of Section | Section | Township | Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| south west quarter | 13 | 26 N | 5 E |
| south east quarter | 18 | " | " |
| north east quarter | 19 | " | " |
| south half | 20 | " | " |
| w half n w quarter | 21 | " | " |
| north east quarter | 3 | " | 6 E |
| n w quarter & s w qr | 24 | " | " |
| lot No. 1 of | 30 | " | " |
| lots 1 and 2 of | 3 | " | 7 E |
| e half n e quarter | 29 | " | " |
| north west quarter | 22 | " | " |
| south west quarter | 28 | " | " |
| east half south west qr | 23 | 27 N | 6 E |
| north west quarter | 28 | " | 7 E |
| east fraction north | 6 | " | 3 E |
| s i n e i s i n w & e i s o e | 9 | " | " |
| fraction n | 22 | " | " |
| lot No. 2 of | 27 | " | " |
| lots 1 & 2 of | 29 | " | " |
| east fraction n | 18 | 27 N | 9 E |
| s half and n e quarter | 1 | 28 N | 11 E |
| e qr and w half n e qr | 3 | " | " |
| e s e w qr & w i n w qr | 13 | " | " |
| section | 15 | " | " |
| south half & n e qr | 17 | " | " |
| s half e w qr & s half n w qr | 20 | " | " |
| Section | 23 | " | " |
| section | 24 | " | " |
| lot No. 1 of | 7 | 29 N | " |
| fractional section | 9 | " | " |
| section | 14 | " | " |
| east half | 11 | " | " |
| so qr w half & so qr of ne qr | 19 | " | " |
| n half and te qr | 21 | " | " |
| east half sw qr | 23 | " | " |
| o h sw qr & sw qr of nw qr | 24 | " | " |
| section | 25 | " | " |
| s half nw qr & n half sw qr | 27 | " | " |
| section | 28 | " | " |
| w half se qr & w half ne qr | 25 | " | " |
| nw qr & w half ne qr | 33 | " | " |
| e half ne qr of sw qr | | | |
| and w h and ne qr of se qr | 31 | " | " |
| section | 36 | " | " |
| nw qr and lot No. 1 of | 19 | 30 N | " |
| south fraction of | 25 | " | " |
| fractional sect. (except lot 6) | 35 | " | " |
| " | 12 | " | " |
| ne qr and sw qr | 13 | " | " |
| lots 2 & 3 & se qr ne qr | 15 | " | " |
| south east fraction | 10 | " | " |
| north east fraction | 22 | " | " |
| east half and sw quarter | 23 | " | " |
| north half and se qr | 24 | " | " |
| fractional | 26 | " | " |
| fractional sect. (except lot 3) | 3 | " | 10 E |
| lot 3 & sw quarter | 4 | " | " |
| se quarter of se quarter | 5 | " | " |
| south fractions | 6 | " | " |
| fractions section | 7 | " | " |
| section | 8 | " | " |
| sec. (ex. no 1 no 2 & no 3 se 4 | 19 | " | " |
| east half & sw qr | 10 | " | " |
| section | 17 | " | " |
| east half & sw quarter | 18 | " | " |
| sect. (except lot 2) | 19 | " | " |
| fractional section | 20 | " | " |

All persons having pre-emption rights to any portion of the above lands, are advised to make proof thereof and payment before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale; otherwise their rights will be forfeited

THOS. TIGAR, Register
I. D. G. NELSON, Receiver.

Land Office at Fort Wayne, Ind., September 2, 1848. } 7w9.

## Horses for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 16th of September, 1848, the following horses belonging to Edward Brooking: 3 Roan Horses, 4 Bay Mares, 1 Brown Horse, 6 Grey Horses, 4 Bay Horses, and 1 Grey Mare. Said Horses will be sold on Columbia street, in the town of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Ind., on said 16th day of September, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Said Horses, or so many thereof as shall be found nanecessary, will be sold to discharge a lien that I have on them for feeding, keeping, and care bestowed on them by me, ZENAS HENDERSON.

September 2, 1848. 9tc.

## NOTICE

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF

**WHITLEY COUNTY.**

THE following taxes have been levied in Whitley County, Ind., for the year A. D. 1848, viz: For *State Purposes* 30 cents on the $100 valuation of taxable property, and 75 cents on each taxable poll. For *County Purposes* 50 cents on the $100 valuation of taxable property, and 50 cts. for each taxable poll. For *Road Purposes* 2½ cents on each acre of taxable land, and 30 cents on each $100 valuation of Town Lots.

The following Townships have levied taxes for Township purposes, with amount levied on each $100 valuation;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 9 cents | Thorn Creek | 6 cents |
| Richland | 5 " | Jefferson | 15 " |
| Columbia | 10 " | Union | 6 " |
| Washington | 5 " | Smith | 6 " |

The following School districts have levied School taxes, with amount levied on the $100 valuation of property in said districts: Cleveland Tp. Dist. No. 1, 25 cts; Dist. No. 2, 25 cts.; Richland tp. Dist. No. 6, 124 cts.; Troy tp. Dist. No. 10, 15 cts.; Washington tp. Dist. No. 5, 15 cents; Columbia tp. Dist. No. 1, 25 cents; Jefferson tp. Dist. No. 2, 15 cents.

The Treasurer or his Deputy will attend at the usual places of holding elections, in the different Townships, for the purpose of receiving taxes, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland township, | Thursday, | October 19th, | 1848. |
| Richland " | Friday, | " 20th, | " |
| Troy " | Saturday, | " 21st, | " |
| Thorn Creek " | Monday, | " 23d, | " |
| Washington " | Tuesday, | " 24th, | " |
| Jefferson " | Wednesday, | " 25th, | " |
| Union " | Thursday, | " 26th, | " |
| Smith " | Friday, | " 27th, | " |
| Columbia " | Saturday, | " 28th, | " |

And from the first day of November, 1848, to the first day of January, 1849, at his office in Columbia, In.

WILLIAM TRATT, *Treas. W. C.*

Treasurer's Office, Whitley County, August 28, 1848. } 6w8.

## Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the 16th day of September, 1848, **Lot No. 13** in Rockhill's Addition to the town of Fort Wayne.

Also, on Wednesday the 20th September, at Huntington, **LOT NO. 224** in the town of Huntington.

*Terms*—Lot 13 will be sold for cash in hand—Lot 224 for one-third cash; one third in six months; and one-third in twelve months, the purchaser giving notes with approved security

F. D. LASSELLE.

*Administrator of the Estate of L. P. Ferry.*

August 26, 1848.

## Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Execution (Fi. Fa.) to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the State of Indiana, I will on the twenty-sixth day of September next, between 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. at the court house door in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, offer for sale at Public Auction the rents and profits for seven years of all the following real estate to wit: All of Henry R. Colerick's interest in and to Lot numbered (57) fifty seven, of the original Plat of the town of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, and upon failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said above described real estate. Taken as the property of Henry R. Colerick, at the suit of Calvin A. Rowe and Fisher Rowe against Francis Comparet and said Henry R. Colerick.

ABEL C. PEPPER, U. S. Mar. Dist. Ind.

By GEORGE McCOLAT, Deputy.

August 26, 1848. [$4 50] 3w8.

## Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Catherine has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation: I hereby forewarn all persons not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN G. WAGEMAN.

August 12, 1848. pd5w7.

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court,
Allen County, ss: } October Term, 1848

LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

Catherine Patrick, vs. David Patrick.

BE it remembered that on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1848, the said Catherine Patrick made it appear to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, by the affidavit of a disinterested person, that David Patrick, the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana: Whereupon this publication is made notifying the said David Patrick to be and appear before the judges of the Allen Circuit court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the Co. of Allen, on the 2d Monday of October next and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or in default thereof the court will hear and determine the case in his absence and take the petition as true against him the said defendant.

R. E. FLEMING, Clerk A. C. C.

MOSES JERKINSON, Att'y for Comp't.

August 12, 1848 [$3 20] 3w6.

Indiana, to wit: } Allen Circuit Court.
Allen County. }

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

Dennis Taylor, vs. Isaac W. Colic.

Notice is hereby given the said defendant, and all other persons concerned, of the filing and pendency of said writ of attachment, and that unless he be and appear before the Judges of the Allen Circuit Court on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in said county, on the 2d Monday in October next the said case will be heard and determined in his absence. R. E. FLEMING, Clerk.

HOUGH & SITES, Att'ys.

August 4, 1848. [$1 50] 3w7.

HUMPHREY & BROWN

*Stone Cutters and Stone Masons.*

DEALERS in Stone, Lime, Marble, Monuments, Tomb Stones, Table Tops of Isquality, American & Italian Marble, Cut Stone for buildings and all Jobs in the Stone Line done to order. Shop and Lime Kilns on the Canal, west of Ewings Warehouse and Boat Yard.

JAMES HUMPHREY. JOHN BROWN.

August 4th, 1848.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, I will on the 26th day of August inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Court House door in the County of Allen, offer for sale at public auction the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate to wit: The North half of the South East quarter of Section No. 4, Township 31, North of Range 12, East: Also the South West quarter of the North West quarter of Section No. 3, of same Township and Range, containing all one hundred and twenty acres. And upon failure to realize a sum sufficient to pay the demand, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Freeborn P. Tinkham, at the suit of the state of Indiana.

S. S. MORSE, Sh'f. A. C.

August 3, 1848. [$2 10] 3w5.

MAPLE, New Orleans, and Sugar House Molasses—Each superior of their kind, for sale by A. B. MILLER.

CAMINA SACRAS; The Psaltry; David's Harp; Howe's Instrumental Music: Boston Glee Book and others just received at Walker's, No. 2 Hanna's Block.

THE GREAT

## Revolution in Europe

is nothing in comparison to the Revolution in the prices of NEW GOODS at

## W. Smith & Co's.!

*No. 2, Anet Block, FORT WAYNE, Indiana*

WE are just receiving by *Steam, Express and Telegraph Lines* the CHEAPEST and best selected stock of

## NEW GOODS

ever offered in Fort Wayne, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Satinetts, blue and mixed Drillings, Cotton Yarn, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Cambrics, Linens, Hosiery, Shawls, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets, Gent's, Youths' and Children's Leghorn, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots, Shoes, and Slippers;

## Groceries, Queensware, Hardware,

*Iron, Nails, Steel, Glass, &c.*

In fact every thing necessary to *Clothe the Naked and Feed the Hungry.* We are selling SHEETINGS lower than ever before. An article of

*Good Heavy Yard-Wide Sheeting which has heretofore sold for Ten Cents, we are now selling for Sixpence, or sixteen yards for One Dollar!!!*

We still adhere strictly to our motto of *No Shaving in Dull Bills, Orders, or Shaller Trades,* but all even up cash prices in all cases. Don't take our word for it, but call and satisfy yourselves.

**WANTED:**

All kinds of PRODUCE, PEARLS, BLACK SALTS, &c. for which we will pay the Highest Market Price.

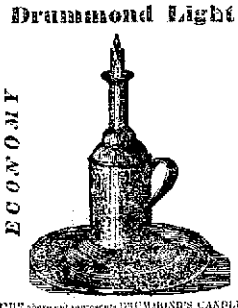
*SALERATUS AT WHOLESALE.*

W. SMITH & Co.

Fort Wayne, May 1, 1848. 44tf.

THE CELEBRATED

## Drummond Light!




THE above cut represents DRUMMOND'S CANDLE MAKER, the most economical and labor saving article ever invented, combining every advantage which can be wished for in furnishing light. By its use a person can, at any moment, use a candle, equal in solidity and durability to any made by the old, laborious and slow process now in vogue. The candle made in this article will burn with a clear, brilliant and steady light, without that flickering, usual in ordinary candles. The shape of the wick, in passing through the tube within the cylinder, are more perfectly consumed, which not only prevents the fouling of the light, but also keeps the Candle from running down on the side.

This article is *most valuable* to every family keeper, as well as all who study economy in the use of light, should possess themselves of it. It is simple, convenient and economical, being merely a combination which makes its own candles. In short, it is completely exhausted, with a reservoir for rollow, lard, or other materials of which candles were made; also a place to deposit the wick, both of which, by only turning a screw, are turned up in the form of a perfect candle, either in part or the whole of which can be used. Thus forming an endless candle by simply refilling the reservoir when it shall have been exhausted. The reservoir holds nearly one pound of tallow, which is for six candles.

Candles can be made by using Drummonds Candle-maker, at less than *ONE HALF* the ordinary expense, for only one half as long for tallow or other materials. From the experience of many families who have used the Candle maker, as well as the numerous tests to which it has been subjected, we can place the DRUMMOND CANDLE MAKER before the public as an article which may always be depended upon. With an usage it will never get out of order.

The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the Candle-maker in the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Blackford, De Kalb, Steuben, Wells, Whitley, Grant, Noble and La Grange, is now prepared to give great bargains to those wishing to engage in a manufacturing business. He will not only sell the Candle-maker, but he or any man with limited capital can in a short time double and treble his money. He will also sell the Candle-maker at Retail.

Those wishing to examine them, can see them at my shop on Columbia-st., two doors west of A. B. Miller's.

A. S. JOHNS.

Fort Wayne, July 15, 1848.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Cider Vinegar of superior quality and warranted pure, for sale by the barrel or gallon at the Niagara Store.

July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

JUNIATA IRON—A general assortment of Juniata Iron, for sale by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

BANNERS' OIL.—A large supply of pure Banners' Oil, free from sediment, and warranted 30 gallons to the barrel, for sale by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

ENGLISH LAMP BLACK.—Another lot of superior quality just received at the Niagara Store. A. B. MILLER.

FIGS, RAISINS, SARDINES, & HERRING—Fresh and good, for sale cheap by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

## NEW GOODS

At Barnett & Nelson's

June 24th, 1848.

## A Great Chance!

ROUGH AND READY ALMANACS for 1847, and '48—with a splendid portrait of "Old Zack."—For sale at a small advance on first cost. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

June 17.

BY EXPRESS.

## *Spring Fashions, 1848,*

*At EDSALLS' New Store.*

THE Ladies are invited to call and examine our new stock of

**Spring and Summer Goods, Fancy Articles, etc.**

of the richest, finest, and newest styles. They will be sold unusually low.

April 14, 1848. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

PINE SHINGLES.—100 M. pine shingles for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

A Few extra fine PLOWS for sale on commission. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

HATS & CAPS, of the latest style, for sale S. & W. S. EDSALL.

LARGE and splendid assortment of fancy Crayons for sale by E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

## CITY LIQUOR STORE.

THE subscriber having taken the Hutchinson store, on Columbia Street, east of Clinton-st., invites the attention of the public to his fine stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

**Wines and Liquors.**

Which he offers at WHOLESALE, and upon such terms as to suit purchasers, on the most reasonable terms. Not wishing to flatter, please call and examine for yourselves. The stock consists of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alex. Seignette Brandy, | | Com. Gin. | |
| French | " | Port wines, | |
| Cherry | " | Sherry | " |
| fine domestic | " | Sweet | " |
| Holland Gin. | | | |

Old Rye and superior rectified WHISKEY.

Also a fine stock of

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**

and QUEENS & GLASS WARE, all of which will be sold low and very low.

S. BEAL.

June 3, 1848. 6m—48.

## Lands for Sale.

A Valuable tract of Land containing 460 acres in Kosciusko County, four miles from Warsaw, will be sold low on application to A. B. Miller, Fort Wayne. Also, 600 acres for sale, located in Noble County. Apply as above

A. B. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, July 5, 1848.

## *CASH FOR WHEAT.*

THE Farmers are respectfully requested to call at A. B. Miller before selling their wheat, as he designs buying for CASH, and will pay as high a price as the eastern market will justify.

July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

SOCKET & FIRMER CHISELS, Hand Vises, Dividers, Augurs, Braces, with and without bits, Files and other articles in the Hardware line, for sale low by

July 15, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

## Notice

IS hereby given that all persons who have subscribed stock to the Fort Wayne and Lima Turnpike Company, payable in any thing else than money in hand, are requested to pay the same 60 days after the date hereof at such times and places, and in such amounts as the Treasurer may draw on them, for the purpose of the payment of voucheres for work done for said company.

By order of the Directors

SAMPL. HANNA, President.

W. JEFFERIS, Clerk.

July 8, 1848.

## New Books.

COURT of Mount Christo, by Dumas,
Shakespeare's Novels,
Life in London, by Reynolds,
Black Prophet, by Carleton,
Mountaineering Mother, by Carleton,
Christopher Tadpole, by Smith,
Cruise of the Midge, "
And lots of others, for sale at
May 13, 1848. WALKER'S

THE CELEBRATED

## Drummond Light!




THE above cut represents DRUMMOND'S CANDLE MAKER, the most economical and labor saving article ever invented, combining every advantage which can be wished for in furnishing light. By its use a person can, at any moment, use a candle, equal in solidity and durability to any made by the old, laborious and slow process now in vogue. The candle made in this article will burn with a clear, brilliant and steady light, without that flickering, usual in ordinary candles. The shape of the wick, in passing through the tube within the cylinder, are more perfectly consumed, which not only prevents the fouling of the light, but also keeps the Candle from running down on the side.

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Candles can be made by using Drummonds Candle-maker, at less than *ONE HALF* the ordinary expense, for only one half as long for tallow or other materials. From the experience of many families who have used the Candle maker, as well as the numerous tests to which it has been subjected, we can place the DRUMMOND CANDLE MAKER before the public as an article which may always be depended upon. With an usage it will never get out of order.

The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the Candle-maker in the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington, Blackford, De Kalb, Steuben, Wells, Whitley, Grant, Noble and La Grange, is now prepared to give great bargains to those wishing to engage in a manufacturing business. He will not only sell the Candle-maker, but he or any man with limited capital can in a short time double and treble his money. He will also sell the Candle-maker at Retail.

Those wishing to examine them, can see them at my shop on Columbia-st., two doors west of A. B. Miller's.

A. S. JOHNS.

Fort Wayne, July 15, 1848.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Cider Vinegar of superior quality and warranted pure, for sale by the barrel or gallon at the Niagara Store.

July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

JUNIATA IRON—A general assortment of Juniata Iron, for sale by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

BANNERS' OIL.—A large supply of pure Banners' Oil, free from sediment, and warranted 30 gallons to the barrel, for sale by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

ENGLISH LAMP BLACK.—Another lot of superior quality just received at the Niagara Store. A. B. MILLER.

FIGS, RAISINS, SARDINES, & HERRING—Fresh and good, for sale cheap by

July 8, 1848 A. B. MILLER.

## NEW GOODS

At Barnett & Nelson's

June 24th, 1848.

## A Great Chance!

ROUGH AND READY ALMANACS for 1847, and '48—with a splendid portrait of "Old Zack."—For sale at a small advance on first cost. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

June 17.

BY EXPRESS.

## *Spring Fashions, 1848,*

*At EDSALLS' New Store.*

THE Ladies are invited to call and examine our new stock of

**Spring and Summer Goods, Fancy Articles, etc.**

of the richest, finest, and newest styles. They will be sold unusually low.

April 14, 1848. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

PINE SHINGLES.—100 M. pine shingles for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

A Few extra fine PLOWS for sale on commission. S. & W. S. EDSALL.

HATS & CAPS, of the latest style, for sale S. & W. S. EDSALL.

LARGE and splendid assortment of fancy Crayons for sale by E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

## CITY LIQUOR STORE.

THE subscriber having taken the Hutchinson store, on Columbia Street, east of Clinton-st., invites the attention of the public to his fine stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

**Wines and Liquors.**

Which he offers at WHOLESALE, and upon such terms as to suit purchasers, on the most reasonable terms. Not wishing to flatter, please call and examine for yourselves. The stock consists of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alex. Seignette Brandy, | | Com. Gin. | |
| French | " | Port wines, | |
| Cherry | " | Sherry | " |
| fine domestic | " | Sweet | " |
| Holland Gin. | | | |

Old Rye and superior rectified WHISKEY.

Also a fine stock of

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**

and QUEENS & GLASS WARE, all of which will be sold low and very low.

S. BEAL.

June 3, 1848. 6m—48.

## Lands for Sale.

A Valuable tract of Land containing 460 acres in Kosciusko County, four miles from Warsaw, will be sold low on application to A. B. Miller, Fort Wayne. Also, 600 acres for sale, located in Noble County. Apply as above

A. B. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, July 5, 1848.

## *CASH FOR WHEAT.*

THE Farmers are respectfully requested to call at A. B. Miller before selling their wheat, as he designs buying for CASH, and will pay as high a price as the eastern market will justify.

July 8, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

SOCKET & FIRMER CHISELS, Hand Vises, Dividers, Augurs, Braces, with and without bits, Files and other articles in the Hardware line, for sale low by

July 15, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

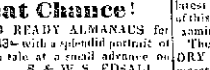
## For Sale or Exchange for Stock.

ONE Quarter Section of rich Land, 10 miles from the Canal and 20 from Fort Wayne, New Columbia, the county seat of Whitley, or for real estate in the City of Milwaukie. For further particulars enquire of JOHN LEWIS, Esq. Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana.

N. B.—The above is well watered, a stream running through it, and is not surpassed in fertility or location in the State.

Aug 4, 1848. 3w5.

## DOYLE AND DICKEY'S



## Daily Packet Line.

THIS line of new and splendid Packet Boat will start from La Fayette on Monday, March 20th, 1848, at 10 o'clock A M., arriving at Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., going east. The Line at present consists of four Boats, on the 1st of May there will be an addition of three new Packets, forming

**A Daily Line between Covington, Indiana, and Toledo, Ohio.**

OHIO, ..... *Capt.* CLARK SMITH,
ILLINOIS..... " W. S. B. HUBBELL.
INDIANA..... " G. B. ALVORD,
MISSOURI..... " A. VAN NESS
or particulars apply to the Captains on board
W. H. NOBLE, *Agent.*

Fort Wayne, March 23, 1848 38—tf

## *BY EXPRESS.*

EXPRESSLY FOR THE LADIES,

JUST received last evening by the P. Hoag land, a most splendid stock of

## Fancy Goods.

such as FANCY LACE BONNETS, and so me thing a little extra in the *Ribbon Line.* Also a splendid stock of *EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS,* and *French Cambric Handkerchiefs,* such as are not often seen in this market. All kinds of FANCY GOODS kept constantly on hand, call and see them. MRS. DYKES.

## Seasoned Lumber.

A. B. MILLER is receiving a choice lot of seasoned Poplar or White Wood Lumber from his Mills in Noble County, and has now on hand a few thousand feet of Siding.

Persons desiring such lumber will please call at the Niagara Store.

A. B. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 12, 1848.

HEMLOCK TANNED, Spanish Sole Leather, &c. constantly on hand at the Niagara Store, and sold at the lowest market rates, by A. B. MILLER.

## TO FARMERS.

THREE dozen Eastern made Cradles, wanted, which will be sold low for cash, by E. D. BARTLETT & CO.

ROBERT HOOD, *Justice of the Peace and Notary Public* for the State, hereby gives notice that he will at all times attend in this office (at the Mayor's office) on Clinton street in the city of Fort Wayne, where he will make *Deeds, Mortgages,* and other *Instruments of Writing* on reasonable terms, also attend to the official duties.

Fort Wayne, June 21, 1848. 8t.

PLAIN, Fancy and Mourning Note Paper; also a fine assortment of Transparent and Motto Wafers, just received by

May 13, 1848. C. R. WALKER

## Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Christenden & John Orff was dissolved on the 27th ult. by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by Orff and Schwegman at the old stand, who will settle all claims against the late firm, and receive all debts due to it. HARRIET CHITTENDEN,
JOHN ORFF.

July 27, 1848.

## EXPRESS.

## Leo Woolen Factory.

HAVING erected and furnished a large WOOLEN FACTORY at HAMPTON'S MILLS, *on the little St. Joseph river,* in Cedar Creek Township, Allen County, Indiana, and situated the same with a superior new double

## Carding Machine

of the most approved kind, I am prepared to card all the wool that is brought to me in a good and proper manner, and warrant all the work to be well done.

Wool can be left in Fort Wayne at the store of JAMES M. HAMILTON, and the rolls will be returned there promptly in good order and proper condition without any charge.

Wool and all kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for carding, and rolls in the *dress* when convenient.

Persons coming from a distance can have their wool carded immediately.

*Fulling, Dyeing, & Cloth Dressing*

done in the best workmanlike manner. All work done by me is warranted to be done in a proper workmanlike manner.

JAMES ENSEY.

May 13, 1848. 1949.

LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, & SLIPPERS.—The latest styles, together with Children's Shoes, for sale by

May 27, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

MUSIC PAPER—Just received and for sale at C. R. WALKER'S.

## NEW ARRIVAL

By Telegraph.

JUST received at HILL WILSON, & CO'S, a splendid lot of

## *Fancy Spring Goods,*

the first in the market. First come first served. Call in, Call in!

April 21, 1848.

## To the Ladies.

MRS. DYKES returns her sincere thanks to the ladies of Fort Wayne and vicinity for the liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in business, and respectfully informs them that she has just returned from New York with a large, magnificent, and fashionable assortment of

## Fancy Goods

which having been selected expressly for this market, with the fullest interest, meet the approval of her customers. She particularly invites attention to her stock of *Fringes, Gimps, Lace Trimmings, Buttons, French Artificials, Ribbons, &c.,* which for exceeds any thing of the kind ever offered here. Fans, Parasols, Bonnets, Fancy Beads, &c. in great variety.

She is also daily expecting a large and well selected assortment of

## Staple Dry Goods,

Calicoes, De Laines, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Hamages, &c. All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

## Town Lots for Sale.

*At the Indiana Land and Tax Agency*

THE subscriber offers the following Lots for sale, situate in Fort Wayne as follows:

HANNA'S ADDITION—Lots numbered 105, 37, 38, 39, 40, 536, 278, and 279.

COUNTY ADDITION AND OLD PLAT.—7, 29 & 43, 72, and e. 1 3 of 75, part 59.

EWING'S ADDITION.—Lot 3, Block 27; lot 7, Block 3; lot 4, Block 27; lot 8, Block 3; lot 1 Block 26; lot 3, block 3; lot 7, block 2a; lot 1, block 4.

TABOR'S ADDITION—Lots numbered 2, 9, and 36.

They will be sold low for cash or on a credit

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

May 27, 1848. 947.

COME one come all, to Walker's New Book Store if you wish to get knowledge very cheap.

*The place to buy cheap is at the Old Stand on Columbia Street.*

E. D. BARTLETT & CO. are now filling up with the best and cheapest lot of

## Spring and Summer Goods

ever offered in the place. They are all of the latest fashions, and will be sold unusually low; of this any one can be satisfied by calling and examining the prices.

They also include a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, such as French summer Cassimeres, a superior article and cheap. Plain and striped Satin Vestings, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. A large assortment of prints of all colors, Ladies' Silk Dress Goods. Large assortment ribbons, &c., in short all kinds of fancy articles.

*There is no real occasion for sickness!*

## Dr. Ralph's Pills

COUNDED on the only principle on which a UNIVERSAL MEDICINE can safely and conscientiously be recommended to the world. They are fast superceding every other remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Acidity, Inactivity, Costiveness, all impurities of the Blood, Biliousness, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, the nervous or Western Climate, &c. The reason why is—they act in

PERFECT ACCORDANCE WITH NATURE.

Their operation is exceedingly mild and pleasant, and it takes in accordance with the directions, which are remarkably plain and clear.

THEY CANNOT FAIL TO CURE

and to perfectly prevent disease of every kind. See explanation of the new theory in the Pamphlet an invaluable paper which may be had gratis, of the agents. Their unexampled success in all the complaints of FEMALES, and those also attending pregnancy, is acknowledged by thousands.

NO FEMALE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

Testimonials of cures, of every disease the human system is liable to, often after all other means had failed, are consequently being received at the Central Office, N. Y. City.

Price 25 cents a box, with full directions. For sale by Family packages at $5, (which is much saving.)

J. B. Hanna, Fort Wayne, having been appointed general agent, will supply this celebrated medicine, wholesale and retail, on the same terms as at the Central Office.

June 13, 1848. 49

Read the following testimony from W. W. Stevens, principal of the Classical & Commercial Academy, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

"Having had repeated opportunities for the last fourteen years of witnessing the great benefits resulting to persons who have derived from the use of Dr. Ralph's Pills, and knowing Dr. Ralph himself to be a graduate of the University of Glasgow, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and of the Medical College of the State of New York; also a Physician of *Long, Extensive and successful Practice,* I cordially recommend said Pills to all who may be afflicted with diseases for which the Pills are recommended, believing they will perform all that is promised for them in the directions for using them be strictly followed.

W. W. STEVENS.

Fort Wayne, July, 1848.

"DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I would state that I have used Doctor Ralph's Pills in my family for something like ten years, and am satisfied that they are an excellent family Medicine. I have no doubt but that the use of them has at different times saved myself and family much sickness and expense.

HUGH MILLER."

To J. B. Hanna.

The above Pills can be had at wholesale of J. B. HANNA, General Agent at Fort Wayne.

They are also sold at retail by A. B. Miller Ligonier; E. D. Bartlett & Co., La Grange Centre; C. R. Walker, Fort Wayne; DePree, Wolf Lake; Peter Beiler, Eel River; Robert Dykes, Ontario; J. N. Alderman, May's Mills; L. S. Bayless, Bayless Mills.

JUST received, a splendid lot of CONFECTIONARY. Also, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

June 3. J. A. COLERICK.

CUTTON, a fine article, just received by

June 3 J. A. COLERICK.

TAMARINDS just received.

J. A. COLERICK.

SALAD OIL, pure and fresh.

J. A COLERICK.

*Dry Goods. Groceries. Hardware, Queensware, Shoes & Boots, &c.,* &c.

of the best qualities and selling them on as reasonable terms as can be given in this line of business, and are determined to keep a first rate assortment of

*THE REAL PLACE TO GET BARGAINS*

A fresh supply of

## New Goods

will be received in a few days.

*Country Produce* of all kinds taken at the highest rates in exchange for goods.

JOHN GRFF.

late of the firm of Christenden & Orff.

H. B. SCHWEGMANN

late of the firm of Hill, Wilson, & co.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 12, 1848. 6

## Coverlet & Carpet Weaving.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has established himself in Fort Wayne, and is prepared to execute all orders for Weaving Coverlets or Carpets. He is well acquainted with weaving various sorts of Carpets for family use, and has on hand a large supply of Coverlet Yarn. He is also prepared to Dye Wool and Cotton to all colors. He has had long experience on the various branches of his business, and feels confident by fair dealing and reasonable prices that he can give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders.

A supply of coverlets kept on hand for sale. His residence is on the house formerly occupied by Mr. Hodges, corner of Calhoun and Lewis streets.

MARTIN HAMMAN.

May 12, 1848. 3m45 pd.

SALTERS, HORSE COLLARS, & SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS, for sale by

A. B. MILLER

## Sp

## Townsend's Sarsaparilla

IS MOST EXCELLENT PREPARATION IS THE ONLY

This Extract [illegible] a quart bottle; it is six times [illegible], pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. [illegible] without washing, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over [illegible] medicines is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter [illegible] ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, but strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; it is more concentrated by no other medicine than by the great secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 25,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

Some than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism
" 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
" cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
" cases of the different Female Complaints;
" cases of Scrofula;
" cases of the Liver Complaint;
" cases of Diseases of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
" cases of Consumption.

And cases of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c., with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side, and Chest, Local Affections, &c. &c.

These are facts, must appear incredible, but we have [illegible] from Physicians and our Agents for thousands of [illegible] informing us of extraordinary cures. It Van Buren Bintley, informing us of extraordinary cures. It [illegible] Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in New York, informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases [illegible] places alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to [illegible] character. It is the best medicine for the preventive [illegible] known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more [illegible]

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST YEAR!

It removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the [illegible] season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in [illegible] complaints, however severe or chronic. The most [illegible] cases it has performed are indeed wonderful. Diseases [illegible] of years it has performed are indeed wonderful. Diseases [illegible] sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates [illegible] it from the system, even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable [illegible] lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract [illegible] letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, [illegible] is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatism, [illegible] which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years ago, as a public stage. Please send me two bottles [illegible] Store of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and recommend your Sarsaparilla.

CONSUMPTION CURED

[illegible] Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Croaks, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, Sore throat and ten thousand.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago, I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me so much, indeed, finally, that I was confined to my house. Dr. [illegible] not recommend to me to spend one hour attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased in my [illegible] at last I became confined. I breathed with difficulty, and [illegible] with my cough much had matter, and for the last three years [illegible] my cough much had matter, and for the last three years [illegible] to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats. I have continued taking it, and find that I increase every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

PILES, PILES, PILES.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is no less successful in curing this distressing complaint, than for diseases of the blood, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and Nervous Debility. Read the following:

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—The effects of your Sarsaparilla are truly wonderful. For the last six or eight years past, I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, which I have been subject to severe attacks of the piles, which I have been subject to severe attacks of this complaint, and besides I have suffered all the horrors of this complaint, and besides I stopped all over feeling relief except in death. I have the pleasure to inform you (these lines are a balm in Gilead.) I have taken one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and feel the remains of my old complaint. I send you this for publication, and any person you may refer to me, I would be happy to inform of the benefit I have received at your hands.

Yours, truly,
July 9, 1845. JOHN HALL, 42 Fulton st.

Thomas Smith, Printer, 151 Nassau st., 3d story, cured of a long standing and aggravated case of the Piles.

For sale at the Drug Store of H. B. REED, Fort Wayne.

PRINTS from 8 cents to two Shillings per yard for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

POWDER, Lead, Shot, and percussion caps for sale by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

NAILS & GLASS of all kinds, for sale cheap by S. & W. S. EDSALL.

BONNET Velvet and Satins, various shades and qualities, for sale by Nov. 13. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

HATS & CAPS.—The largest, cheapest and best assortment ever seen here. Caps from 9c. to $3 00. E. D. BARTLETT & Co.

RIBBONS Artificials, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, and every thing new or tasty the Fancy line—a large and splendid assortment. The Ladies are invited to call a do exside, at E. D. BARTLETT & Co's.

*Queensware by the Package.*

A PACKAGE assorted Ware, with a large assortment of Common, Liverpool, Granite and China Ware at retail by
Oct 15, 1847 HILL, WILSON & Co.

## P. P. Bailey

HAS opened his NEW WARE HOUSE on the north side of the Canal, opposite his *Hard Ware Store*, and adjoining Hamilton & Williams' Mill where he is ready TO PAY CASH

*For Flour, Wheat, Pork and Corn,*

OR TAKE THE SAME ON STORAGE.

Country Merchants and Farmers, who wish to store for the winter instead of selling, can do so at a low rate of Storage, and have the same insured against loss by fire. If the proprietor become the purchaser while the produce is in store, in that case there will be no charge for Storage. Cash *Advances* made whenever desired in Produce in store to go forward in Spring.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Hamilton & Williams, *Fort Wayne, Ind.*
" Samuel Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, Cashier of U. S. Bank, "
" Peckham & Bradbury, *Toledo, Ohio.*
" Collins, Brown, & Co., "
" Bowdoin & Brown, "
" G. S. Hazard, *Buffalo, N. Y.*
" W. S. Hazlet, "
" Col. James H. Hooker, *Buffalo, Troy, New York, and Boston.*

N. B. HARDWARE BUSINESS continued as usual at the old stand, sign of Pad Lock.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 7, 1847. 23.

## GROCERIES.

A Full assortment of choice Family Groceries just received. E. & W. S. EDSALL.

## DRY GOODS.

*New Store, New Goods, New Prices.*

THE attention of the public is called to a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS now opening at No. 2 Hanna's block.—As they were bought at the present low prices, they will be sold quite as low, if not lower than any in the market. Call and examine.

CHAS. R. WALKER.
Fort Wayne, *April* 26, 1848.

A Splendid lot of GINGHAMS and PRINTED LAWNS can be found at WALKER'S No. 2 Hanna's block.

## On Hand,

SALERATUS of superior quality—Manufactured and for sale at the lowest market price, next door to Nichols & Hoagland's, by Jan. 1, '48. 28 tf. F. H. TYLER.

## Dress Goods.

50 Pcs ALPACAS, Black and Colored all grades, from 2 to 10 shillings per yard
*Cashmeres Delanes, Ginghams*, Black and Cold SILKS &c., at HILL, WILSON & Co's.

## Boots and Shoes.

A VERY large Assortment, including Men & Boy's coarse Boots & shoes; Ladies slippers of all kinds; Gum over shoes of all kinds; Children's shoes—lots and stacks. The above articles we have just received, and are selling very low at the new store of
TURK & McMAKEN.

## Stoves. Stoves. Stoves!

MORE of the latest styles and most improved patents in Fire way of HOT AIR COOKING STOVES, arrived arriving at the Old Stand.

SIGN OF THE PAD LOCK.

From the following description it will be seen that exertion is the proprietor of this establishment is constantly making to supply the public with the latest improvements in the line of his business.

He now offers for sale the splendid 4 Boiler

## Niagara Hot Air Cooking STOVE.

Warranted to economise fifty per cent in the amount of fuel it uses, and the time it takes to boil or bake, over any other stove in use in this or any other country.

The next is the same man's patent of 3 Boiler

*Niagara Hot Air Cooking Stove,*

which takes in nearly three feet wood, with all the advantages of the other. (See plate above.

These Stoves took the first premium at a recent fair of the Erie County Agricultural society, New York.

Next comes the good old EMPIRE HOT AIR COOKING STOVE, which is so well known in this country, *with two ovens*, one being portable. Also, the

## Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stove,

the excellent qualities of which will be readily testified to, by a number of families in Fort Wayne, who have them in use,—the proprietor's own family being one of that number. The next is another new stove called the

*Knickerbacker Hot Air*,

which is now having a great run in the East, and no doubt will run quite as fast out West, as soon as it is seen and its qualities understood.

*Then comes the Premium Cooking Stoves all sizes;*

*The Noncondensing Hot Air Parlor Stoves;*
*The Ten and Seven Plate Stoves;*

All of them are made of the best and heaviest Castings, and are

## Warranted to stand fire.

without breaking.

After these comes the *Russia Sheet Iron Parlor Office Stoves*, made to order, any size that may be wanted.

TIN WARE manufactured and sold wholesale at Eastern prices. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call here for their supplies of this article.

*Tin Plate, Sheet Copper Sheet Iron* and *Block Tin* kept constantly on hand and for sale to those dealing at the New York Hardware Store, sign of the Pad Lock.

P. P. BAILEY.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 10, 1847.

## Fort Wayne Female College.

THE second Academical Term of the Fort Wayne Female College will commence on the second Monday in January, and continue sixteen weeks.

Connected with this Institution, there are three Departments: Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate. Each student, before entering the Collegiate Department, will be required to pass a thorough and satisfactory examination in all of the studies pursued in the Preparatory Department.

Tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks, in the different Departments, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Primary Department, including Reading, Orthography, first lessons in writing, Arithmetic and Geography | $2 00 |
| In the Preparatory Department, including the studies of the Primary continued, together with English Grammar, History, Town's Analysis, Exercise in Composition first lessons in Algebra, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy | 3 00 |
| In the Collegiate Department | 5 00 |
| MUSIC on the Piano Forte extra, | 7 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, " | 5 00 |
| Wax Flowers, Plain and Ornamental Needlework " | 3 00 |

No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of Sickness.

The Tuition bills will, in all cases, be payable in advance.

SAMUEL BRENTON, Secretary
Fort Wayne, Dec. 20. 1847.

N. B. A complete course of study for the Collegiate Department will be made out during the coming Term.

CASH paid for HIDES.
S. & W. S EDSALL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

S. & W. S. EDSALL inform the public that they have commenced the manufacture of BOOTS & SHOES on an extensive scale, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. W. Evans, whose long experience and intimate acquaintance with the business, warrant them in saying that all Boots and Shoes made at this establishment will be of the best quality

Coarse Boots, custom work, made of the best Spanish Sole Leather, warranted, offered by the case at $20,00 per dozen. Fine custom Kip and Calf Do. proportionately low.

They have now on hand and intend keeping a full assortment of all kinds of Boots & Shoes, such as

Ladies' Gaiter & Kip Boots; Children's do.
Boys' " "
Misses' Coarse and fine Brogans.
" Pats and coarse Boots, &c., &c.

☞ They will sell at the lowest prices Spanish Sole, Upper LEATHER, Kip, Calf, Linings and Binding Skins; also a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS; FILES of all sizes, &c., &c.

Jan. 15, 1848. 22tf.

SENTINEL

## JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has made large additions to his stock of Printing Materials, having recently received from New York a variety of beautiful new

of the latest styles, and is now enabled to execute every description of JOB PRINTING, such as

**Pamphlets, Bills, Cards, Blanks, &c.**

in a superior style. All orders promptly executed, on reasonable Terms. THO'S. TIGAR.

## MEDICAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR JONES having returned from Mexico, may be consulted by his friends in his Office, next door to the Mayor's Office, Clinton Street, (between Main and Columbia streets,) *Fort Wayne.* 36 August 22 1846.

DR. JAMES W. DAILY, *Fort Wayne Indiana.* Office Front Basement Room Messrs. Breckenridge & Stapleford's Store, North-west corner of Main and Calhoun Streets.

DR. COOPER AYRES, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon*, will devote his entire attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in all their various branches in the city of Fort Wayne and surrounding country. He may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged at his Office on No. 5, Calhoun Street.
Fort Wayne, May 13, 1848. y15

DRS. AYRES & BOWAN will give their attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country, and will at any hour promptly attend those who may wish their services.

Offices, at their Drug Store, Hill, Wilson & Co's store. Residence, one door north of the Spencer House.
Fort Wayne, Dec 7, 1846.

DR. C. E. STURGIS, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery in his office on Columbia street. Those requiring his services will meet with prompt attention.
Fort Wayne, August 15th, 1847. tf3

DR. R. S. THOMPSON, continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Fort Wayne and vicinity. All who favor him with a call may rely on prompt attention.

Office on Columbia street, one door west of the building formerly occupied by Drs Thompson & Semple, where he may at all times be found when not absent on professional business. y40.

## ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

E. A. McMAHON, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Office in the second story of Rome's new Brick Store house, on the corner of Main and Calhoun streets.

G. L. STES, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He will practice law in the Courts of the 8th Judicial Circuit, and will attend with promptness to any business entrusted to his care. Office—Removed to the room lately occupied by T. K. Brackenridge's Store, corner Main and Court house st. 1y17.

F. P. RANDALL, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery*, Fort Wayne Indiana. Office on Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Bank Store

BRAKENRIDGE, Jos. *Attorney and Counsellor at Law* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the payment of Taxes purchase and sale of Lands, and examination of Titles in any part of Indiana.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, *Fort Wayne*
" A. Hamilton, "
" Samuel Hanna, "
" Hugh McCulloch, "
" Alfred Harrison, *Indianapolis.*
" Richard Sutphin, *New York.*
" W. Hyslop, "
" Abm. Bevan, "
" Jos. Jamieson, "
" J. D. & C. Jones, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Office near the Bank, north of the Treasurer's Office

S. H. COLERICK.
COLERICK & WALPOLE, *Attorneys at Law*, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to any business entrusted to their care in the Allen Circuit Court, and in the Supreme and U. S. Courts at Indianapolis. OFFICE—On Berry street.
April 6, 1841.

EDWARD P. COLERICK, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law* Fort Wayne, Indiana. Will attend to the Collection, Adjustment, or Securing of Debts, the Payment of Taxes, Purchase and Sale of Lands, and Examination of Titles in any part of Indiana. ☞ OFFICE—Room No. 1, Court House.
Nov. y

## W. SMITH & Co.

No. 3, JONES' BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IN.

DEALERS IN

## Domestic & Fancy Dry Goods

## GROCERIE,

*Crockery, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass*, FLOUR, SALT *Fish, &c.*

Also, the best 4 Sole and Upper LEATHER just received. All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

SALERATUS at wholesale or retail.
CASH at all times paid for WHEAT.

## HUGH B. REED

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENUINE

## DRUGS & MEDICINES,

*Corner of Calhoun and Columbia Str'ts,*
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

☞ All articles put up at his establishment are warranted to be as represented.

## Storage and Forwarding.

THE Subscribers having a large and commodious WAREHOUSE, are ready at all times, to attend to business in the line, on reasonable terms. E. D. BARTLETT.

## FT. WAYNE OIL MILL.

THE subscribers have completed their Oil Mill, and are now engaged in the manufacture of LINSEED OIL, and will constantly keep the article on hand, to sell by wholesale or retail. They also have OIL CAKE to sell—an excellent article to feed stock.

The highest price paid in Cash or Oil for Flax Seed. Farmers who wish to sow Flax Seed for the purpose of raising seed can be supplied on liberal terms. RUDISILL & WOLKE.
March 14, 1846. y37

## Ft. Wayne Woolen Factory.

RUDISILL & WILKE having procured New Machinery for the MANUFACTURING of WOOL, inform their customers and the public in general that they will Manufacture Wool into

**Sattinets or Full Cloth**

of all kinds, on the most liberal terms, on shares or for pay. Those wanting their Wool manufactured must bring it in the fleece well washed.
May 6, 1848. y44

## Wool Carding.

WE have also two Double and one Single CARDING MACHINE, newly clothed and ready for Custom Carding. All wool brought in a proper manner is warranted to be done well.

We will at the same time and place be able to do custom

*Fulling, Dying, & Cloth Dressing*

in the best workmanlike manner.

People coming from a distance can have their Wool Carded immediately.

☞ *Price for Carding 6 cents per pound.*
y44 RUDISILL & WOLKE

## Protection

*Fire & Marine Insurance Company.*

THE subscriber has been appointed an Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company*, of Hartford, Conn., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is authorized to

*Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Barns, Stables,*

and the contents of such, together with every other similar species of property

*Against loss or damage by Fire.*

The subscriber is also authorized to issue Policies on the most favorable terms

*Against loss or damage on the cargoes of Steam, Keel, Canal, and Flat Boats, while navigating the Western Rivers, Lakes, and Canals.*

On account of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to said Company, they have been enabled greatly to reduce their rates of Insurance, so that now every man has an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of these destructive elements.

For terms of Insurance, apply to the subscriber, at the office, of Worthington & Hough, corner of Calhoun & Columbia Streets, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ELLIS WORTHINGTON.
August, 9th, 1845 Agent.

## Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed an agent for said company, is authorized to make every kind and nature of Insurance appertaining to Life Risks, for a certain number of years or for life, grant annuities, and confer endowments.

The provisions of the charter of said company are peculiarly favorable to the assured—containing many important privileges, which experience has proved may be safely granted, and which are deemed superior to any heretofore offered in this country.

Married women may insure the lives of their husbands, secure from the demands of creditors.

Creditors may insure their debtor, or debtors themselves, for the benefit of creditors.

The assured after a term of years may at any time surrender the policy and receive its equitable value in cash.

The subject of Life Insurance is attracting much attention in the Eastern States, and commends itself to the favorable consideration of all, as by this means a comfortable support may be left to the wife and children when misfortune comes upon them, and the husband and father is taken from their embrace by the cold hand of death.

Pamphlets explanatory of the above and benefits arising from Life Insurances, will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

The undersigned is also agent for the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

F. P. RANDALL.
May 5, 1847. 44tf

☞ *Consumption is cured!!*

DOCTOR ROGERS' COMPOUND

## Syrup of Liverwort and Tar.

*A safe and certain cure for Consumption of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Pain in the side, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Affections.*

☞ To those who have diseased Lungs—We call our candid and sincere attention to the GREAT MERIT of the above preparation, and not put it down with other medicines, without inquiring whether there is not unlike ordinary cases, a medicine that will cure. To the Consumptive and who are living witnesses and can be seen. As the Physician and Medical Faculty, even their Clergymen have had the use of spitting blood cured by ASTONISHING CURES made by this GREAT REMEDY, and come out at last and give us their certificates, that there is NO MISTAKE BUT WHAT IT MAKES CURES when every thing else has failed, and that it is THE GREAT REMEDY for DISEASED LUNGS. We will give below a few remarks of the properties and extracts from the certificates, which are Extracts from the Physicians, Public men for their benefit, and the place where they reside, by calling on the agent where this medicine is for sale. They are from men of such high standing that the GREATEST SKEPTIC will stand be convinced of its value.

Both Tar and Liverwort are used by the Indians, who are seldom known to die with CONSUMPTION. The celebrated Dr. Hamilton of Peterburgh, Dr. WILLIAM J. RICHMAN of Cincinnati, says in the case of Mr. Charles Wade, on Sixth street market space, that Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort and Tar CURED HIM, after all other remedies had failed. Mr. D. Endlow, Elm street, two doors above Fifth, says not his Doctor, but his CONSULTING PHYSICIAN had given up all hopes of his recovery, yet he was entirely cured by the use of the above MEDICINE. Mrs. Ann Clabbe, Sixth street, two doors west of Smith, says that she had the Consumption, and was reduced to a mere shadow, and her friends gave her up, but by the use of this Syrup she is restored to perfect health. Mr. Colonel Whitehead, Catherine street, half square below Longworth's Hotel was given up by ALL THE FRIENDS AND PHYSICIANS, and has raised over QUARTS OF MATTER AND BLOOD FROM HIS LUNGS and this Medicine cured him entirely in two short months. H. B. Plummer, (Hatter,) Main street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, states that his WIFE was attended by two of the best Doctors, for CONSUMPTION, for two years, and the last declined all saying any longer, as no more could be done. She then used two bottles of this MEDICINE which RESTORED her to HEALTH. Mr. J. Dunn says he has been severely afflicted with Spitting Blood, with great Pain, though under the care of a Doctor, yet he continually got worse; but the above Medicine operated like a charm in curing him. Judge WILLIAM BURKE, late POSTMASTER of Cincinnati for twenty years, says that Mr. Finch's statements are entitled to full confidence, and that he fully corroborates what he has said, by his own experience in the Family. The REV. Mr. G. W. ANDERSON of Cincinnati, says that she had been troubled with Diseased Lungs, for many years, but found the happiest effect by using the above SYRUP, and recommended it to others. The Rev. GEORGE WALKER, J. P. GARAISS, Esq., Col. JOHN BIDDLE, Esq., James Foster, Esq., Griffin Yeatman, Esq., E. HARRISON, Esq., D. ARCHBOLD, Esq., the Worthy Clerk of Hamilton County, testify to the INESTIMABLE VALUE of this Medicine for Diseased Lungs. Mrs. Rose of Stanton Ohio, says that she was so far gone with CONSUMPTION, that her Doctor said she could not LIVE BUT ONE DAY LONGER, and that THIS VALUABLE SYRUP CURED HER ENTIRELY. Dr. WILSON of Indianapolis, states that his patient, the Rev. H. WISHMAN, of Wilkes, was sent out with the Pulmonary Consumption for many years, and his remedies failed to cure, yet DR. ROGERS' LIVERWORT AND TAR had the happiest effect.

*STATEMENT OF DR. HIRAM COX,*

Late PROFESSOR in the Cincinnati ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, and in Practice in said Institute, for his extensive practice, in relation to the cure of Miss Bath, after having been given up to DIE with the last stage of CONSUMPTION, by a number of able PHYSICIANS.

Mr. A. L. Stevens.—Sir—However reluctant I have been to use any secret, nostrum, or patent medicine recommending Patent Medicines, Nostrums or Catholicons, I nevertheless think it my duty, not only to my patrons, but to the community at large, to say that I have used Rogers' Liverwort and Tar Medicine, to state, that in three particular cases of inspected CONSUMPTION, viz: Miss Bath, step daughter of Mr. John Carey, this city, a Hungry, sister-in-law of Mr. W. Woodbury, Butcher, and Mr. R. Barr, one of our City Councils, that DR. ROGERS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT AND TAR operated more LIKE A SPEEDING, than any thing of a similar character in appearance that I have ever used in my practice. One of the cases above, viz: Miss Bath, appeared to be laboring under the LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION, and was, as pronounced by several PHYSICIANS who were in attendance previous to my being called to treat the case. She is at this present time in the enjoyment of as apparently good health, and from appearance, as likely to live as any other person, as any other young lady of this city. As it respects the health of the other cases, all the threatening pulmonary symptoms seem to be subsided from the use of a few bottles of the Syrup above.

Very Respectfully, &c.
HIRAM COX, M. D.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25th, 1847.

For sale by A. L. SCOVILL, corner of Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati. Also by H. B. REED, corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets, Fort Wayne. 6m48.

## Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

350 ACRES of the best land in Northern Indiana, situated in Allen County, Ia., seven miles west of Fort Wayne, immediately ON THE WABASH & ERIE CANAL, well watered and timbered—is offered for sale by the subscriber on very liberal terms and prices.

Also 160 acres situated in Marion Township, nine miles south of Fort Wayne, immediately on the Piqua road.

Also the west half of the south east quarter of section 17, town 32, north of range 15 east, in Springfield township, Allen county.

And a number of other tracts in this and the adjoining counties—all of which lands are well adapted to farming purposes, and are offered on the most liberal terms. For further information call on me at the Recorders office in this city.

EDWARD F. COLERICK.
Fort Wayne, May 20, 1847. tf

WANTED, 5,000 Bushels Wheat, 10,000 lbs Flax Seed, as many kinds of Grain as I can produce. We will buy, and pay the highest price in Cash. HILL, WILSON & Co

## Notice to Farmers and PRODUCE DEALERS.

THE undersigned having leased the well known CITY MILLS, in Fort Wayne, heretofore run by *Hamilton & Williams*, take this method of saying to all interested that they are prepared and ready to Flour promptly any quantity of Wheat, on the most reasonable terms.

Farmers who have *Custom Work or Grist* to grind will always find one or more Run of Stones in readiness for this purpose.

All kinds of *Bread Stuffs* and *Mill Feed* at all times for sale.

CASH paid for WHEAT at the Highest Rates.

HUAGLAND, COMSTOCK, & CO.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 23d, 1847. 13tf

## B. W. OAKLEY

TAKES this opportunity to inform his friends and the customers of the late firm, that he continues in the

*Stove, Tin, Copper, and Iron Business*

at all its various branches. He has a fine assortment of

## STOVES,

consisting in part of

*Superior Air Tight*
*Troy do do*
*Washington do*
*Washington Imperial do* } Cooking Stoves.

and AIR TIGHT PARLOR, the well known PREMIUM Troy and Buffalo *Dining Room* and *Box Stoves.*

His stock of *Bar, Band, Round, Square, and Hoop* IRON is complete, with a full assortment from 1 inch to 3-16 of an inch. A good lot of NAILS, from 3d to 12d. A fine lot of HALLOW WARE, Sugar Kettles, &c., he has a few Patent CORN SHELLERS left. Those that wish to get one must call soon. He would inform the country merchants that he is now prepared to fill all orders for ware at WHOLESALE on the very best terms.

Old pewter, Britania, Copper and Brass; Rags, Feathers, Beeswax and Glinseng, taken in exchange for ware.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 11, 1847. 23

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

## Paints, Oils, etc.

350 Kegs White Lead, Pure No. 1. 1000 lbs. White Dry Lead, Pure. 600 lbs. English Venetian Red. 600 lbs. Best Red Lead. 2 bls. Copal Varnish (Warranted.) 12 bls. Linseed Oil No. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spts. Turpentine. | Gold Leaf. |
| Gum Copal. | Bronze of all Colors. |
| Litharge. | Vermillion, Chinese, English |
| Paris Green. | and American. |
| Chrome Green. | Rose Pink. |
| do. Yellow. | Canada Rair, Sable and Badger Pencils. |
| Chinese and Prus. Blue. | Artist's Brushes. |
| Japan Dryers. | Naples Yellow. |
| Coach Varnish. | Roman Ochre. |
| Whiting and Putty. | Indian Red. |
| Paint Brushes, assorted. | Antwerp Blue. |
| Varnish " | Cremona White. |
| Sand Paper. | Van Dyke Brown. |
| Smalts, Blue, Red, Green & Brown. | Mixing Palettes. |
| Lamp Black. | Nut Oil. |
| Chenier's Diamonds. | Blake and Mullers. |
| Yellow Ochre. | Ultra Marine. |

With all other articles in this line for sale at the very lowest prices,

H. B. REED,
Corner Calhoun & Columbia sts.
April 1, 1848.

## Just Received.

THIS day a fresh lot of Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture. Those who have used this medicine can testify to its qualities better than we can by advertising two or three columns of nonsense. For sale by

A. B. MILLER,
Sole agent for Fort Wayne.
April 29, 1848.

THE First and Second Book of History for Children and Youth, for sale by
April 29th, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

## STATIONERY.

200 Reams Cap Paper; 10,000 Quills 100 Letter " also a large stock of note and Fancy paper for sale by
C. R. WALKER.

THE latest spring Styles of PRINTS and DRESS GOODS, for sale at low prices by
C. R. WALKER.

WOODEN WARE, Willow Ware, Willow Cradles—splendid articles—for sale by A. B. MILLER.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—The largest and best variety in town, for sale by
May 27, 1848. A. B. MILLER.

PRINCIPE, Havanna and Luna CIGARS
J. J. COLERICK.

CODFISH & HERRING—Wholesale or Retail.
J. A. COLERICK.

NINE SPERM OIL, for Lamps, one dollar per gallon.
J. A. COLERICK.

NO 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, an excellent article by the barrel or retail.
March 15, 1848. J. A. COLERICK.

DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR—For sale by the quantity or retail.
March 15, 1848. J. A. COLERICK.

WRAPPING PAPER from Hanna, Vandeusen & Williams' Paper Mill, Lafayette,—all sizes—in store and for sale at Manufacturer's prices by
J. B. HANNA.

200 Lbs. Sp. Fl. INDIGO for sale cheap
H. B. REED.

800 Lbs. Tartaric Acid and Sup. Carb. Soda of the best quality, for sale
H. B. REED.

300 Lbs. CLOVES. Also 100 lbs. CASSIA, for sale cheap by
H. B. REED.

FISH OIL, Tanners Oil, and Neat's Foot Oil, by the Bbl. or gallon.
H. B. REED.

SPELLING BOOKS—Webster's and McGuffey's Elementary, for sale wholesale and retail at WALKER'S
May 13, 1848. New Book Store.

FRENCH PERFUMERY—A fresh supply just received at WALKER'S.

## New Cabinet Shop,

*Main Street, one door east of the Fort Wayne Pottery.*

THE Subscribers inform the public that they are carrying on the Cabinet Business as above, and keep on hand, or will make to order every variety of

BUREAUS, CABINET CHAIRS, FRENCH, SOFA, and COMMON BEDSTEADS, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c.

All articles made by them are warranted to be of well seasoned stuff, and put together in the best and most substantial manner, and will be sold at the lowest possible rates. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, to merit which no pains will be spared.

Country Produce, Lumber, &c., taken in exchange for work.

G. ORFF,
F. SCHERER.
July 2, 1847. 1y52

1847. 1848.

JOS. J. & D. F. COMPARET,
*Storage, Forwarding & Commission*
MERCHANTS,
*At the foot of Columbia and Lafayette streets,*
*FORT WAYNE, Indiana.*

Refer to
Seydam Sage & Co., New York.
Collins Brown & Co., Toledo, O.
Brownlee Brown & Co., " "
G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. McCulloch, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Henry R. Colerick, " "
Samuel Hanna, " "
15tf Allen Hamilton, " "

WINDOW GLASS.—Received per Canal Boat Erie 100 Boxes Window Glass of all sizes and of the best Brands, at a very small advance of the manufacturers prices
H. B. REED.
Sept. 2 6th, 1847. 1y12

HATS! HATS!!—A few fashionable Prussia Hats will be sold as low [illegible] can be ought in New York at retail; call at A. B. Miller, Niagara Store, and see for yourselves.

CALICOES a rich and fashionable assortment from 8d. to 25c., for sale by
Nov. 13. E. D. BARTLETT Co.

*A. Donaldson. J. S. Brown. F. R. Thompson*

WESTERN NEW YORK
## COLLEGE OF HEALTH.
207 *Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.*
DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S

*Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture.*

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become *the only medicine for family use*, and particularly recommended for

DROPSY;

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See Pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs for these distressing complaints it stands alone; no other article can relieve you; and the cures lately effected will convince the most skeptical;—see pamphlet. Liver Complaint, Bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the Great West especially, and wherever the complaint prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

*no deleterious compound via part of this mixture*, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. See Pamphlet.

PILES,

a complaint of a most painful character, is

IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED,

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article: it is far before any other preparation for this disease, or for any other disease originated from an impoverished blood. See pamphlet.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

weak back, weakness of the Kidneys, &c., or inflammation of the same, is immediately relieved by a few days use of the medicine, and a cure is always a result of its use. It stands as A CERTAIN REMEDY

for such complaints, and also for depressments of the female frame. IRREGULARITIES SUPPRESSED,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to do so we could give

A THOUSAND NAMES

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints. See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from *the effect of mercury* will find the healing powers of this article to act immediately in restoring the vital energies enfeebled from the system. ERUPTIVE DISEASES,

will find the alternative properties of this article

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be inserted here. Agents give their money they consult 32 pages of certificates of high character, one a stranger

ARRAY OF PROOF

of the virtues of a medicine, never appreciated. It is one of the peculiar ten cases that *it is better for one to benefit so many else*, and if bone and muscle are left to waste away, the cunningest and lingering benefit

HOPE ON,

and keep taking the medicine as long as there is an improvement. The proprietor would

CAUTION THE PUBLIC

against a number of articles which are out under the head of SARSAPARILLAS, SYRUPS, &c.

as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c.; *they are good for nothing*, and connected to gull the unwary

TOUCH THEM NOT.

Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had done it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited.

Agents and all who sell the article are

GLAD TO CIRCULATE

gratuitously. Put up in 25 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz. do at $1 each. The larger holding the more than two small bottles—*facts* can and will be given to this effect. Every bottle of Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," (drawn upon the glass the genuine signature of G. C. Vaughn" on the directions, and "G. C. Vaughn, M.D.," stamped on the cork. None other are genuine. Prepared by D. R. G. C. Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention given to letters unless post-paid—orders from responsible unmarried Agents required; post paid letters, or initial communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article—122, Niagara street, New York city; 209 Race street, Philadelphia, and by the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, on agents.

Fort Wayne, Ia., Depot—Hill, Wilson, J. F. Wicker; Goshen W. Dodge; Edgmier, A. B. Miller.
May 15, 1848. 6ly

*DRUGS AND MEDICINES.*

A NOW supply for the Spring trade just received from New York, via Railroad. All articles warranted fresh and genuine, at No. 2 Hanna's block. C. R. WALKER.

CASSIMERES.—A large assortment of plain and fancy Cassimeres for sale very cheap Call at No. 